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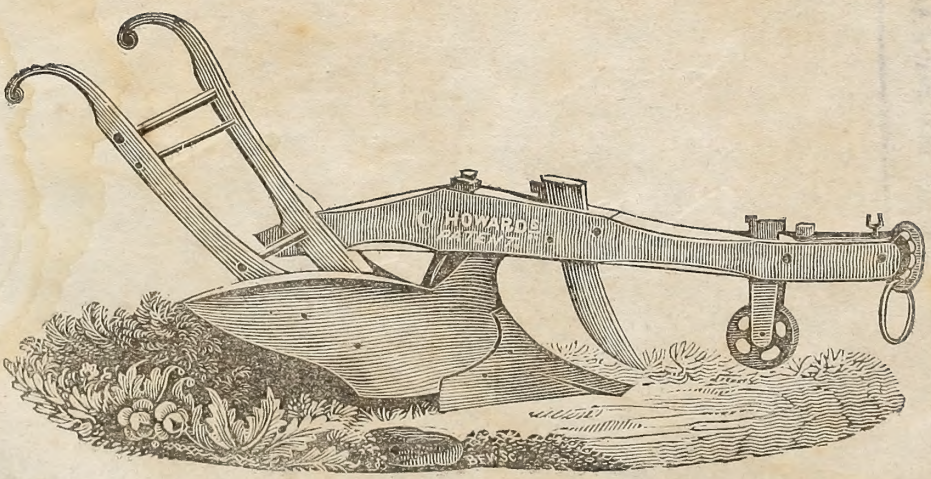

CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE, HERB, TREE, FLOWER AND GRASS

SEEDS,

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

DAHLIAS, AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, &c.

ALSO A LIST OF

IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS

FOR SALE AT

THE NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

AND

SEED STORE,

CONNECTED WITH THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

NOS. 51 & 52, NORTH MARKET STREET,

BOSTON,

BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WITH CONCISE DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING MOST SORTS OF THE SEEDS AND ROOTS ENUMERATED, AND ORNAMENTED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS OF IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SAME.

EIGHTH EDITION.

BOSTON:

NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE.

1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞In connexion with our Seed and Implement Store, we have a garden of twenty acres, where we raise, under our own inspection, Garden, Flower Seeds, and Herbaceous Plants. From the long experience the senior partner of the house has had in this department, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to furnish seeds of genuine sorts, unmixed by other varieties. As it would be impossible to raise every variety of seed pure, in the same garden, part of our supplies are raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence, and whose grounds are open at all times for our inspection.

Such Seeds as cannot be raised successfully in our own country, we import from the best European houses.

We are thus enabled to furnish a full assortment, and of the best quality, Seeds of every description.

We shall be able, at all times, to execute orders from the British Provinces, West Indies, or Southern States, with promptness and at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds, and Country traders, supplied, at wholesale and retail, on the best terms.

☞Persons who wish for seeds to sell again, can be supplied at a liberal discount, with boxes of various sizes, containing a complete assortment of Seed, mostly used in a kitchen garden neatly put up in small papers, labelled and sealed, ready for retail, with printed directions on each package, for its management; and every sort warranted to be of the very best quality.

☞Grass Seeds at wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices.

☞Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, and all Nursery productions, furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats or boxes so as to be safely sent to Europe, or any part of America.

PREFACE.

We present to the public this eighth edition of our Catalogue of Seeds, Tools, &c. and take the liberty to make a few introductory remarks.

This Establishment has now been in existence, in its different stages, from its commencement by Messrs. Newell, Russell, and Fessenden, eighteen years. During this time there has been a continual improvement in the various departments of the establishment, in relation to its internal arrangement, quality, and superior finish of the tools, excellency of the seeds, &c. What at first was deemed experimental and doubtful, is now no longer such, but we believe will be sustained liberally by our agricultural friends throughout the country.

Our arrangements for seeds and tools are such, that we are well assured of a full supply at all times, and shall never expose an article for sale which we cannot with confidence recommend.

Of all business that of the seed is the most difficult and perplexing, requiring constant care, and personal attention. Complaints will sometimes be made of seed which we are well assured is good, that fails from a variety of causes, and not from any fault of the Seedsman. The best seed may fail of coming up, on several accounts: some kinds may be sown too early, and be chilled in the ground before vegetating—they may be destroyed by a scorching sun as soon as they appear above ground—they are often eaten by worms and insects—they may be covered too deep, or not deep enough: whatever may be the cause of the failure, it is all laid to the Seedsman.

To prevent disappointment, it is always best to try the seed before it is committed to the earth, which may be done in a variety of ways.

One method is to plant a few seeds in a box of loose earth, placed in a warm room, keeping the earth moist. If the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time. A quicker method is to roll up a few seeds in a quantity of *wet moss*, which will soon determine their character.

The following extracts from an article in the Cultivator we deem important and would recommend, for the perusal and attention of every farmer and gardener.

"Seeds often fail to grow: and the seedsman is often faulted, for vending bad seeds, when the seeds are really good, and when the cause of their not growing is owing to the gardener or planter. To induce germination, moisture, atmospheric air, and a certain temperature, are indispensable; and it is also requisite that light be excluded from the seed, or until the nutriment in the seed is exhausted, or until the root can draw nourishment from the soil. The first effect of air, heat, and moisture upon the seed is, to change its properties—to convert its starch into sugar—into a sort of milky pulp, the proper food of the embryo plant. If at this stage the seed becomes dry, its vitality is believed to be destroyed; but if these agents are permitted to exert their influence, the contents of the seed swell by degrees, and the first point of the fu-

ture root having formed, breaks through the shell in a downward direction, and about the same time the first point of the future stem comes forth in an upward direction. The presence of air, heat, and moisture are as indispensable to the growth of the plant, as they are to the germination of the seed.

"Now it often happens, that when seeds are planted in fresh stirred ground, or when the soil is moist, they undergo the incipient process of fermentation, and the earth not being pressed upon them, and dry weather ensuing, the moisture is abstracted, and the seeds perish. Too much moisture is also often destructive to the vital principle of seeds—and others again are buried too deep to be vivified by solar and atmospheric influence. The first object in planting, therefore, should be to place the seed just so far under the surface, and so to cover it with earth, as shall barely secure to it a constant supply of moisture. There are many seeds, as of the carrot, parsnip, orchard grass, &c., which if not previously steeped, or the soil well pulverized and pressed upon them, fail to grow for want of moisture. Hence, in sowing orchard grass, it is prudent to spread it upon a floor and sprinkle it with water, before it is sown, and to pass a roller over the ground after the seed is sown, and hence, in light garden mould it is advisable to press, with the hoe or spade, the earth upon all light seeds after they are sown.

"To sprout garden seeds, procure two sods of equal size, say eighteen inches square; lay one down in the corner of the kitchen chimney, grass down; lay your seeds upon it; if small wrap them in a piece of brown paper; then place the other sod upon them, grass up—water well with warm water, and the seeds will sprout in twentyfour or fortyeight hours.

"There is one manifest advantage in sprouting seeds—it tests their goodness, and shows whether they will or will not grow. A small quantity of seed corn, submitted to this test before planting, would in many instances prevent great loss to the farmer."

Connected with Seeds and Implements, we have a large assortment of the most approved Books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Gardening, and Botany, and can supply Agricultural Libraries and others with books, not usually found elsewhere, on reasonable terms.

We have annexed the scientific and the *French term*, to the leading name of each species, for the accommodation of all who desire to become acquainted with them. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 1, 1840.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

ARTICHOKE. (*Cynara scolymus.*) Artichaut.

ASPARAGUS. (*Asparagus officinalis.*) Asperge.

Large Early Dutch.
Large White Reading.
Gravesend.
Battersea.

BEANS. (*Phaseolus.*) Harricot.

ENGLISH DWARFS.

Broad Windsor.
Early Mazagan.
Green Nonpariel.
Horse.
Sword Long pod.

KIDNEY DWARF, OR STRING BEANS.

Early Case Knife.
Early China Dwarf,
Early Quaker.
Early Mohawk.
Early Yellow Cranberry.
Early Yellow Six Weeks.
Large White Kidney Dwarf.
Red Cranberry Dwarf.
Marrow, or Thousand to One.
White Cranberry Dwarf.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.

Large White Lima.
Small White Lima, or Saba.
Large Scarlet Runners.
Large White Dutch Runners.
White Dutch Case Knife.
Red Cranberry.
White Cranberry.
Yellow Cranberry.
London Horticultural, (*very fine.*)

BEET. (*Beta*) Betterave

New Red Globe Mangel Wurtzel.
New White do. do.
Early Blood Turnip Rooted Beet.
Early White Scarcity.
Long Blood Red.

Yellow Turnip Rooted.
Mangel Wurtzel.
French Sugar, or White Silesia.

BORECOLE. (*Brassica oleracea selenisia.*) Chou frisé vert.

BROCCOLI. (*Brassica b. asparagoides.*) Chou Broccoli.

Early Purple.
Early White.
Large Purple Cape.
White Cape, or Cauliflower.
Brimstone, or Portsmouth.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. (*Brassica oleracea gemmifera.*) Chou de Bruxelles a jets.

CABBAGE. (*Brassica.*) Chou.

Early Hope.
Early May.
Early Harvest.
Early York.
Early Vanack.
Early Low Dutch.
Early London Battersea.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Yellow Savoy.
Large Cape Savoy.
Green Globe Savoy.
Large Late Drumhead.
Large Bergen, or Great American.
Large Scotch.
Large Green Glazed.
Red Dutch, (*for pickling.*)
Turnip rooted, (*below ground.*)
Turnip rooted, or Arabian, (*above ground.*)

CARAWAY. (*Carum carui.*)

CARROT. (*Daucus carota.*) Carotte.

Early Horn.
Altringham.
Purple.
Long Orange.

CAULIFLOWER. (*Brassica oleracea botrytes.*) Choufleur.

Early Dutch.
Large Late.

CELERY. (*Apium graveolens dulce.*) Céleri.

New White Dwarf Solid.
New Red do. do.
Large White Solid.
Large White Hollow.
Rose colored Solid Giant.

New Silver Giant.
Celeriac, or Turnip rooted.

CHERVIL. (*Ciosma cerefolium.*) Cerfeuil.

CHIVES, or CIVES. (*Alliam schœnoprasum.*) Civette.

CITRON.

CORN SALAD, or VETTIKOST. (*Valeriana locusta olitoria.*)
Fetticus. Mâche ou Doucette.

CRESS, (*Lepedium sativum,*) Cresson Alenois.
Curled or Peppergrass.
Broad-leaved Garden.
Water.

CUCUMBER. (*Cucumis sativa.*) Concombre.
Synot's Early Frame, (*very fine.*)
Early Frame.
Early Short Prickly.
Early Green Cluster.
Long White Spined.
Long Green Turkey.
Long White Turkey.
Long Green Prickly.
Girkin, or West India, (*for pickling.*)

EGG PLANT. (*Solanum melongena.*) Melongène ou Aubergine
Purple, (*best for culinary purposes.*)
White, (*ornamental.*)

ENDIVE, or SUCCORY. (*Cichorium endivia crispa.*) Chicorée
Green Curled.
White Curled.
Broad-leaved Batavian.

GARDEN BURNET. (*Poterium sanguisorba.*) Pimprinelle

GARLICK SETTS. (*Allium.*) Ail.

INDIAN CORN. (*Zea mays.*) Maïs.
Phinney, } (*for field culture.*)
Brown, }
Early Canadian.
Early Jefferson.
Tuscarora.
Golden Sioux.
Large Flint White.
Sweet, or Sugar Rareripe, (*best for boiling.*)
Nonpariel, or Pearl, (*curious and beautiful.*)

KALE. (*Brassica oleracea sabellica.*) Chou d'Ecosse
Green Curled Scotch.
Sea.

LEEK. (*Allium porrum.*) Poireau ou Porreau.

Large Scotch.
London.

LETTUCE. (*Lactuca sativa.*) Laitue pommé.

Early Curled Silesia, (*early.*)
Royal Cape, (*very finest, large tender heads.*)
Tennisball, or Rose, (*early, small heads.*)
Large Drumhead.
Magnum Bonum Cos.
Green Head, or Saxony Cabbage.
Large Imperial.
Brown Dutch.
Ice Cos.
White Cos, or Loaf.
Green Cos.
Hammersmith.

MARTYNIA. (*Martynia proboscidia.*)

MELON. (*Cucumis melo.*) Melon.

MUSK MELONS.

Persian, Nutmeg, Green Citron, Pine Apple, } Green Flesh.
Pomegranate, or Musk, (*small.*)
Minorca.
Large Cantaloupe.

WATER MELON.

Long Carolina.
Large Round.
Apple-seeded, (*early.*)

MUSTARD. (*Sinapis.*) Moutarde.

White, or English.
Brown.

NASTURTIUM. (*Tropæolum majus.*) Capucine.

OKRA. (*Hibiscus esculentus.*) Gombo.

ONION. (*Allium cepa.*) Oignon.

White Portugal.
Large Red.
Yellow.
Silver Skinned.

PARSLEY. (*Apium petroselinum crispum.*) Persil frisé.

Curled, or Double.
Dwarf Curled, (*very much curled.*)
Hamburgh, or Large rooted.

PARSNEP. (*Pastinaca sativa.*) Panais.

Large Dutch Swelling.
Gurnsey.

PEAS. (*Pisum sativum.*) Pois.

Earliest Dwarf Peas, (*finest early.*)
Early Washington, or True May, 2 feet.
Early Double-blossomed Frame, 3 feet high.
Early Frame, 2½ feet.
Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet.
Early Carlton, 3 feet.
Early Warwick, (*very fine and early.*)
Cedo Nulli, 2½ feet, (*extra variety.*)
Dwarf Blue Imperial, 1½ feet.
Dwarf Scymetar, (*new variety.*)
Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2½ feet.
Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot.
Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot.
Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2½ feet.
Dwarf Sugar, (*eatable pods,*) 3 feet.
Tall Crooked-pod Sugar, (*eatable pods,*) 4 feet.
Matchless, or True Tall Marrowfat, 6 feet.
Marrowfat, 3½ feet.
Knight's Tall Marrow, 6 feet.
Woodford's New Tall Prolific, 5 feet.

PEPPER. (*Capsicum annuum.*) Piment.

Long, or Cayenne.
Squash, (*thick skin.*)
Cherry, or West India.

PUMPKINS. (*Cucurbita pepo.*) Citrouille ou Potiron.

Large Cheese.
Connecticut Field.
Finest Family.
Mammoth.

RADISH. (*Raphanus sativus.*) Rave.

Early Frame.
Early Short-top Scarlet, (*finest.*)
Early Long Salmon.
Purple Short-top.
Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip-rooted.
Violet-colored Turnip-rooted.
White Turnip-rooted.
Long White Summer, or Naples.
Fack Fall, or Spanish, (*for winter use.*)

RHUBARB. (*Rheum undulatum.*)

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER. (*Tragopogon porrifolium.*) Salsifis ou Cercifis.

SKIRRET. (*Sium sisarum.*) Chervis.

SCORZONERA. (*Scorzonera hispanica.*) Scorsonere.

SORREL. (*Garden.*) (*Rumex acetosa.*) Oseille des Jardins.

SPINACA, or SPINAGE. Epinard.

Round-leaved, or Summer.
Prickly-leaved, or Fall.
New Zealand.

SQUASH. Giraumon.

Early Orange.
Marrow.
Early Scollop Bush.
Early Long Warted.
Canada Crook-neck.
Commodore Porter's Valparaiso.
Long Yellow Crook-neck.
Acorn.
Early Lemon.

TOMATO. (*Solanum lycopersicum.*) Tomate.

TURNIP. (*Brassica rapa.*) Navet.

Those distinguished with a * are best for family use.

Early White Dutch.*
Early Garden Stone.*
White Flat, or Globe.
Green Round, or Green Top.
Red Round, or Red Top.*
Swan's Egg.*
Large English Norfolk.
Long Tankard, or Hanover.*
Long Yellow French.*
Yellow Maltese,* concave at bottom.
Yellow Aberdeen.
Yellow Stone, or Orange.*
Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta Baga.
Dale's New Hybrid.
White Tankard.
Red do.
Green do.
White Globe.
Purple Scarlet Top.
Green Top.
Early Snowball.
Pomeranian.

POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

Grains d'herbes à l'usage de la cuisine ou odorifèrantes.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Garlick,	Allium sativum.
Angelica,	Angelica archangelica.
Officinal Borage,	Borago officinalis.
Caraway,	Carum carui.
Pot Marigold,	Calendula officinalis.
Lavender,	Lavendula spicata.
Sweet Basil, *(of beautiful fragrance,*	Ocymum basilicum.
Sweet Portuguese Marjoram,	Origanum marjorana.
Anise,	Pimpinella anuisum.
Rosemary,	Rosemarinus officinalis.
Common Sage,	Salvia officinalis.
Red Sage,	——— clandestinoides.
Summer Savory,	Satureja hortensis.
Winter Savory,	——— montana.
Thyme,	Thymus vulgaris.
Fenugreek,	Trigonella fœnumgræcum.

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Graines des plantes céréales et fourragéres à l'usage de Agriculteurs.

Red Top.	Havana Tobacco.
Blue Grass.	Millet.
Sweet-scented Vernal Grass.	Field Peas, white and green.
Tall-meadow Oats Grass.	Buckwheat.
Potato Oats.	Canary.
Mangel Wurtzel.	White Field Beans.
Large Scotch Cabbage.	Timothy, or Herds Grass.
English Rape, or Cole Seed.	Weld, or Dyer's Weed.
Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip.	Yellow Locust.
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.	Dyer's Madder.
Hemp.	Spring Rye.
Sweet Potato Slips.	Winter Rye.
Orchard Grass.	White, or English Mustard.
Fuller's Teasel.	Brown Mustard.
Cotton.	Premium Potatoes.
Barley.	Red Clover.
Broom Corn.	White Dutch Clover.
Woad.	White American Clover.
Flax.	Spring Wheat.
English Rye Grass.	Spring Vetches.
Lucern, or French Clover.	Winter Vetches.
Trefoil, or Yellow Clover.	Indian Corn, of sorts.
Virginia Tobacco.	

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Grains des Fleurs Annuelles.

"The earth, all light and loveliness, in summer's golden hours,
Smiles in her bridal vesture clad, and crowned with festal flowers.
So radiantly beautiful, so like to heaven above,
We scarce can deem more fair that world of perfect bliss and love."

The Flower Seeds offered in this catalogue are cultivated and imported by us, and having had many years of successful experience in this line, we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor us with their custom.

In addition to the Seeds enumerated below, we shall receive from time to time everything new, worthy of cultivation.

Those marked § are delicate annuals, and should be sown in pots or very light rich earth about a quarter of an inch under the surface, the middle of April, and transplanted into the open ground the end of May or beginning of June.
Those marked * are climbing plants.

Six cents per paper; 20 *varieties of fine sorts in packages for* $1; 100 *varieties for* $4.

☞ The 1st column gives the common name, the 2d the botanical, the 3d the height in feet, the 4th the color of the flower—W. for white, R. for red, Pu. purple, Ro. rose, B. blue, O. orange, Y. yellow, Tr. tricolored, S. scarlet, var. various colored, V. violet, Bl. blood, &c.

Mexican Ageratum	Ageratum mexicanum	1½	B.
Sweet Alyssum	Allyssum maritinum	1	W.
§Tri-colored Amaranthus	Amaranthus tricolor	2	Tr.
Prince's Feather	hypocondriacus	5	R.
Love Lies bleeding	caudatus	4	R.
§Winged Ammobium	Ammobium alatum	2	W.
Grand flowering Argemone	Argemone grandiflora	2	W.
Aster Early Dwarf	Aster altaicus	¾	B.
—— White	hortensis fl. alba	1½	W.
—— Purple	var. fl. purpurea	1½	P.
—— Red	var. fl. rubro	1½	R.
—— Blush	var. fl. carnea	1½	F.
—— Lilac	var. fl. obscuro	1½	Li.
—— Red striped	var. fl. striata	1½	St.
—— Purple striped	var. fl. striata	1½	St.
Animated Oats	Avena sensitiva	2	G.
German Aster, of sorts	Aster chinensis var	1½	var.
Light Yellow Argemone	Argemone ochroleuca	2	L. Y.
Deep Yellow do.	Barclayana	2	Y.
Strawberry Blite	Blitum capitatum	2	
§Blue Amethyst	Browallia elata	½	B.
§White do.	alba	½	W.
Quaking Grass	Briza maxima	1½	W.
§Scarlet Cacalia, or Tassel flo'r	Cacalia coccinea	1½	S.
Starry Marigold	Calendula stellata	2	O.
Venus' Looking Glass	Campanula speculum	1	P.
*Balloon Vine, or Love in a Puff	Cardiospermum halicacabum	5	Wg.
Safflower, or Saffron	Carthamus tinctorius	3	Y.
Great American Centaurea	Centaurea americana	2	Pk.
Great Blue Bottle	cyanus	2	var.
Purple Sweet Sultan	moschata	2	P
White do.	var. alba	2	W.
Yellow do.	suaveolens	1½	Y.

Blessed Thistle	2	Y.
Crimson Velvet Cockscomb	2	R.
Yellow do.	2	Y.
Yellow Chrisanthemum	2	Y.
White do.	2	W.
Tri-colored do.	1½	Tr.
Beautiful Clarkea	1½	P.
Branched Cladanthus	1	Y.
Job's Tears	2	P.
Dwarf Convolvulus	1	Tr.
*Great Pu. Morning Glory	10	D. b.
* —— Red do.	10	Lt. r.
* —— Superb Striped do.	10	St.
*Azure do.	10	L. b.
Blue Commelina	2	B.
Purple eyed Crepis	2	Y. p.
§*Two col'd Orange Gourd	10	Y.
§*Orange Gourd	10	Y.
§*Large Bottle Gourd	10	W. g.
§*Pomegranate, or sweet scented Melon		Cucumis odoratissimus
Elegant Coreopsis	3	Y. p.
Elegant Clarkea	2	P.
White Clarkea	1	W.
White Dwarf Convolvulus	1	W.
Blood colored Coreopsis	2	Bl. y.
Large Collinsia	1	P. w.
Branching Larkspur	2	var.
Double do.	2	B.
——— Rose do.	2	Ro.
——— Dwarf rocket do.	1	var.
Purple Hyacinth Bean	8	Pu.
White do.	8	W.
Elegant Escholtzia	1	Y. o.
Orange Escholtzia	1	O.
Variegated Euphorbia	3	W.
Viscid Eutoca	1	B.
§Purple Globe Amaranthus	1	P.
§White do. do.	1	W.
§Cotton Plant	3	Y.
Azure blue Gillia	2	L. b.
Three colored Gillia	1	B. y. w.
Striped Globe Amaranthus	1½	R. w.
Tall Double Sun Flower	10	Y.
Dwarf do.	3	Y.
Beautiful Ketmia	2	Str.
African Hibiscus	2	Y. p.
White Candytuft	1	W.
Purple do.	1	Pu.
Pinnate Leaved Candytuft	1	W.
Double Balsams, spotted	2	var.
——— Rose colored	2	Ro.
——— Variegated	2	St.
——— Fire colored	2	S.
——— Purple	2	Pu.
——— Pure White	2	W.

benedicta	2	Y.
Celosia cristata	2	R.
var lutea	2	Y.
Chrysanthemum fl. lutea	2	Y.
coronaria	2	W.
tricolor	1½	Tr.
Clarkea pulchella	1½	P.
Cladanthus arabicus	1	Y.
Coix Lachryma	2	P.
Convolvulus minor	1	Tr.
purpurea	10	D. b.
incarnata	10	Lt. r.
varia	10	St.
nil	10	L. b.
Commelina cœlestis	2	B.
Crepis barbata	2	Y. p.
Cucurbita bicolor	10	Y.
aurantina	10	Y.
lagenaria	10	W. g.
Cucumis odoratissimus		
Coreopsis tinctoria	3	Y. p.
Clarkea elegans	2	P.
Clarkea pulchella alba	1	W.
Convolvulus minor alba	1	W.
Coreopsis var. atrosanguinea	2	Bl. y.
Collinsia grandiflora	1	P. w.
Delphinium consolida	2	var.
var. pleno	2	B.
var. rosea	2	Ro.
ajacis	1	var.
Dolichos lablab	8	Pu.
var. alba	8	W.
Escholtzia californica	1	Y. o.
crocea	1	O.
Euphorbia variegata	3	W.
Eutoca viscida	1	B.
Gomphrena globosa	1	P.
fl. alba	1	W.
Gossypium herbaceum	3	Y.
Gillia capitata	2	L. b.
Gillia tricolor	1	B. y. w.
Gomphrena globosa v. striata	1½	R. w.
Helianthus annus ple.	10	Y.
indicus	3	Y.
Hibiscus trionum	2	Str.
vesicarius	2	Y. p.
Iberis amara	1	W.
umbellata	1	Pu.
pinnata	1	W.
Impatiens balsamina	2	var.
fl. rosea	2	Ro.
variegata	2	St.
coccinea	2	S.
purpurea	2	Pu.
alba	2	W.

Double Crimson			
*Scarlet Morning Glory			
*Yellow do.			
*§Crimson Cypress			
*§White do.			
Starry Ipomea			
Double Balsams spotted			
*Sweet Peas, Painted Lady Topknot			
*White do.			
*Black do			
*Purple do.			
*Scarlet do.			
*Lord Anson's do.			
*Striped do.			
*Tangier Crimson do.			
Winged Peas			
Red Lavatera			
White do.			
White Lupins			
Yellow do.			
Large Blue do.			
Small blue do.			
Rose do.			
Ten Weeks' Stock Gillyflower			
Purple Ten Weeks' Stock			
White do.			
Curled standing Mallows			
Scarlet Malope			
Cuckold's Horn			
Proboscis capsuled Martynia			
Caterpillar			
Hedge Hog			
Snails			
*§Ice Plant			
*§Sensitive Plant			
Marvel of Peru			
White do.			
Yellow do.			
Red and yellow striped do.			
*Red and white striped do.			
Long flowered do.			
*§Balsam Apple			
*§Balsam Pear			
Forget-me-not			
Elegant Madia			
Grand flowering Malope			
Yellow Virginia Tobacco			
Red flowering do.			
Love in a Mist			
Trailing Nolana			
Nemophylla Blue			
Spanish Nigella			
Grand flow'ng Ev'g Primrose			
Long flowering evening do.			
Night smelling do.			
	rubro	2	R.
Ipomea coccinea		10	S.
	luteola	10	Y.
	quamoclit	6	D. r.
	fl. alba	6	W.
	lacunosa	10	B.
Impatiens balsamina var.		2	R. w.
Lathyrus odoratus flora carnea		4	Fl.
	alba	2	W.
	fl. obscuro	2	D.
	fl. purpurea	2	Pu.
	fl. rosea	2	S.
	magellanicus	2	B.
	fl. striata	2	St.
	tingitanus	4	D. r.
Lotus tetragonobulus		1	D. r.
Lavatera trimensis		2	R.
	fl. alba	2	W.
Lupinus albus		3	W.
	luteus	2	Y.
	hirsutus	2	B.
	varius	2	B.
	pilosus	2	Ro.
Mathiolus annua		2	R.
	fl. purpurea	2	P.
	fl. alba	2	W.
Malva crispa		4	R.
Malope trifida		1½	Sc.
Martynia diandra		1½	Y.
	proboscidea	1½	Br.
Medicago uncinnata		1	Y.
	intertexta	1	Y.
	scutellata	1	Y.
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum		1	W.
Mimosa pudica		1	Pk.
Mirabilis jalapa		2	R.
	fl. alba	2	W.
	fl. flava	2	Y.
	fl. rubro flava	2	St.
	fl. rubro alba	2	St.
	longiflora	2	W.
Momordica balsamina		4	Y.
	lagenaria	4	Y.
Myosotis arvensis		1	B.
Madia elegans		3	W. b.
Malope grandiflora		3	R. p.
Nicotiana rustica		3	Y. g.
	glutinosa	4	R.
Nigella damascena		2	B.
Nolana prostrata		½	B.
Nemophylla insignis		½	B.
Nigella hispanica		1	B. p.
Œnothera grandiflora		3	Y.
	longiflora	3	Y.
	nocturna	3	Y.

Red and white evening do.	Œnothera rosea alba	1	R. w.
Hybrid Evening Primrose	hybrida	1	pk.
White evening do.	tetraptera	1	W.
Lindley's evening do.	lindleyii	1	P. w.
Purple evening do.	purpurea	1	P.
White Officinal Poppy	Papaver somniferum	4	W.
Red do.	var. rubra	4	R.
Double white fringed do.	fimbriatum pleno	3	W.
Double carnation do.	nigrum pleno	3	var.
Double rose do.	rhœas pleno	2	var.
Russell's new dwarf do.	var. russellina	2	var.
*Scarlet flowering Bean	Phaseolus multiflorus	12	Se.
Red Persicaria	Polygonum orientale	6	R.
Marvel of Peru flowered Petunia. *Beautiful new flower*	Petunia nictagynaflora	3	W.
Purple Petunia	Petunia Phœnecia	4	Pu.
Sweet scented Mignonette	Reseda odorata	1	C.
Starry scabious	Scabiosa stellata	1½	Br.
Mourning Bride	atropurpurea	2	D. p.
Wing leaved Schizanthus	Schizanthus pinnatus	2	var.
Double purple Jacobea	Senecio elegans	2	P.
Double white do.	fl. alba	2	W.
English Catchfly	Silene armeria	1½	Pk.
White do.	var. alba	1½	W.
Daisy leaved do.	belladifolia	1	R.
Compact do.	compacta	1½	Pk.
§White Egg Plant	Solanum melongena	2	
Vanillo scented Stevia	Stevia serrata	1	W.
Feather Grass	Stipa pinnata	2	
African Marigold	Tagates erecta	3	Y.
Orange African do.	var.	3	O.
Italian do.	var.	2	O.
Orange Quilled do.	fl. teretibus	2	var.
French do.	patula	2	B. o.
Ranunculus do.	var.	2	B. o. var.
Beautiful striped Marigold			
New early Dwarf do.	nova	½	O.
*§Winged Thunbergia	Thunbergia alata	4	Y. p.
Crimson Trefoil	Trifolium incarnatum	1	F.
Sweet scented do.	odorata	2	W.
*Great Nasturtium	Tropæolum majus	4	O.
Dwarf do.	v. nana	1	O.
*Blood colored Nasturtium	atrosanguinea	2	Bl.
Elegant Striped Marigold	Tagates patula var.	2	B. y.
Heart's Ease, or Ladies Delight	Viola tricolor	½	var.
Purple Verbena	Verbena aubletea var.	4	Bl.
Golden Eternal Flower	Xeranthemum lucidum	3	Y.
Purple do.	annuum	1	L. p.
White do.	var. alba	1	W.
Mexican Ximenisia	Ximenisia enceloides	3	Y.
Red Zinnia	Zinnia multiflora	2	R.
Yellow do.	pauciflora	2	Y.
Violet do.	elegans	2	V.
Elegant red do.	var. rubro	2	R.
Scarlet Zinnia	elegans var. coccinea	2	Sc.
White do.	alba	2	W.

BIENNIAL, AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines des fleurs Bisannuelles et Vivaces.

Six cents per paper; 20 papers for $1, $4 for 100 varieties.

Those marked thus § are delicate and require to be housed in the winter.
Those marked thus * are creepers.

Rose Champion	Agrostemma coronaria	2	R.
Dbl. blk. Antwerp Hollyhock	Althea rosa-sinensis fl. nigra	6	Bl.
Double yellow do.	rosa sinensis flavo plenus	6	Y.
——— white do.	rosa sinensis fl. albo plenus	6	W.
——— red do.	rosa sinensis fl. rubro plenus	6	R.
——— purple do.	rosa sinensis fl. purpurea pleno	6	P.
——— striped	rosa sinensis fl. variega. pleno	6	Str.
Red Swallow Wort	Asclepias incarnata	4	R.
Yellow do.	tuberosa	2	Y.
Scarlet Snapdragon	Antirrhinum majus	3	R.
Yellow do.	fl. flavo	3	Y.
White do.	fl. albo	3	W.
Two Colored Snapdragon	fl. bicolor	2	W. R.
Double lt blue Columbine	Aquilegia vulgaris	2	L. b.
——— dark blue do.	fl. azurea	2	D. b.
——— dark purple do.	fl. purpurea	2	D. b.
——— white do.	fl. alba	2	W.
Scarlet do.	canadensis	1	S.
*Scarlet Trumpet Flower	Bignonia radicans	30	S.
Blue Canterbury Bells	Campanula medium	3	B.
White do.	fl. alba	3	W.
Double do.	fl. plenus	3	B.
§Indian Shot Plant	Canus indica	4	S.
§Yellow do.	fl. lutea	4	Y.
Large silver leaved Thistle	Carduus eriophorus	3	
§Bloody Wall Flower	Cheiranthus cheiri	2	Y.
Laburnum	Cytissus laburnum	15	Y.
*Sweet scented Virgin's Bower	Clematis flamula	20	W.
*Virginian Virgin's Bower	virginica	20	W.
*Traveller's Joy	vitalba	20	W.
§*Mexican climbing Cobea	Cobea scandens	20	B.
Mixed Dahlias, or Georginas	Dahlia superflua	6	var.
Bee Lakspur	Delphinum elatum	6	B.
Grandflowering do.	grandiflorum	5	B.
White do.	var. alba	5	W.
Purple do.	var. purpurea	5	P.
§Carnation Pink	Dianthus caryophyllus	2	St.
Broad leaved Pink	latifolius	1½	Pk.
Pheasant eyed do.	plumarius	2½	L. p.
Fringed or superb do.	superbus	2	W.
Chinese imperial do.	chinensis	1	R.
Clove do.	hortensis	1½	St.
Maiden do. or London Pride	deltoides	¾	Fl.

Sweet William, of sorts	Dianthus barbatus	1½	var.
Purple Fox Glove	Digitalis purpurea	4	P.
White do.	alba	4	W.
Great Flowering do.	grandiflora	4	P.
Yellow do.	lutea	3	Y.
Iron colored do.	ferruginea	4	B.
Pink Dragon's Head	Dracocephalum virginicum	3	Pk.
§Coral Tree	Erythrina herbacea	8	S
§Caper Tree	Euphorbia lathyrus	3	Y.
*Wood Fringe	Fumaria fungosa	20	Pk.
French Honeysuckle	Hedysarum coronarium	4	S.
Sweet Rocket, purple and w.	Hesperis matronalis	4	P. w.
Halbert leaved Hibiscus	Hibiscus militaris	6	W. p.
Great Flowering do.	palustris	6	Pk.
Althea Frutex	syriacus	8	var.
*Everlasting Pea	Lathyrus latifolius	4	P.
Purple Perennial Flax	Linum perenne	2	B.
Ivy leaved Toad do.	Linaria cymbalaria	¼	V.
Scarlet Cardinal Flower	Lobelia cardinalis	3	S.
Perennial Lupin	Lupinus perennis	2	B.
Great Flowering do.	polyphyllus	4	P.
Honesty, or Satin Flower	Lunaria biennis	4	P.
Scarlet Mountain Lychness	Lychness chalcedonica	2	S.
Willow leaved Lythrum	Lythrum salicaria	2	P.
Rose Mallows	Malva alcea	3	R.
White do.	fl. alba	2	W.
§Persian Stock Gillyflower	Mathiola odoratissima	2	L. d.
§Russian do.	var.	2	R.
§White wall leafed do.	glabrata alba	2	W.
§Purple Prussian Gillyflower	glabrata purp.	2	Pu.
§——— Twickenham do.	incana purp.	2	Pu.
§Scarlet Stock Gillyflower	var. coccinea	2	S.
§Queen's do.	var. alba	2	W.
Tree Primrose	Œnothera biennis	4	Y.
Blackberry Lily	Pardanthus chinensis	2	O.
Phlox, of sorts	Phlox	3	var.
Jacob's Ladder,	Polemonium ceruleum	2	B.
Bloody Potentilla	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1½	D. p.
Beautiful do.	formosa	1½	R.
§Auricula	Primula auricula	½	var.
§Polyanthus	polianthus	½	var.
§Cowslip	veris	½	var.
Double Feverfew	Pyrethrum parthenium	2	W.
Yellow Rudbeckia	Rudbeckia laciniata	6	Y.
Fulgent do.	fulgida	2	Y.
Purple do.	purpurea	2	P.
——— Topped Clary	Salvia sclarea	4	L. p.
Blue Sophora	Sophora australis	3	B.
Spanish Broom	Spartium junceum	6	Y.
§Sweet scent. Chilian Marigold	Tagates lucida	1	Y.
§Red Madagascar Periwinkle,	Vinca rosea	1	R. W.
§White do.	fl. alba	1	W.

Assortment of 20 fine Annuals, in boxes containing 20 papers, will be sold at $1 00.

Assortment of 40 fine Annuals for $2 00.

General Directions for the Management of Annual, Herbaceous and Climbing Plants.

Annual Flower Seeds should be sown during the month of May, on borders of *light, rich earth, very finely pulverized:* the borders having been previously well dug, arrange with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well, and making the surface even: draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds less than a quarter of an inch deep, the largest in proportion to their size: but the sweet pea and bean kinds, must be covered one inch deep. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind according to its growth, proper room to grow. When *Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, White and Blue Amethyst, Cypress Vine,* and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them; soft water is preferable. Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced nose, or what is much better, and invaluable in a garden or green-house, Willis's Patent Syringe; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, of course must perish; to prevent this, perforate a newspaper with a common darning needle, and lay in strips over the rows, fastened at the corners by stones being laid upon them. Another way to ensure delicate seed vegetating, is to sow in drills and cover the seed with sand; this will bear watering and not bake down hard. Seed also require to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till 11 or 12 o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, the seed is often burned before it has time to vegetate. It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots, through a coarse wire seive; it not only clears the earth from rubbish, but has a cleaner appearance.

As a general principle, almost everything that grows, thrives best in a rich soil; there are a few exceptions, but they are so trifling, that this rule may be laid down for all practical purposes; therefore make your ground rich; decayed vegetable matter from the woods is best for a flower garden: dig and turn it well over, and make it level; then rake it smooth; if it is well dug, it will be perfectly level, therefore the raking is necessary to make it smooth and fine. In small gardens, where there is no space for picturesque delineations, neatness must be the prevailing characteristic. A variety of forms may be indulged in, provided the figures are graceful and neat, and not in any one place too complicated. An oval is a figure that generally pleases, on account of the continuity of its outlines; next, if extensive, a circle. But hearts, diamonds, or triangles, seldom please. A simple parallelogram, divided into beds running lengthwise, or the larger segment of an oval, with beds running parallel to its outer margin, will always please.

The Cultivation of the Flower Garden is simply compared with that of the kitchen garden, both from its limited extent and the general sameness of its products; but to manage it to perfection requires a degree of nicety and constant attention beyond any other open air department of gardening. As the stalks of flowering plants shoot up, they generally require thinning, and props for support; and the blossom, both of plants and shrubs, no sooner expands than it begins to wither, and must be cut off, unless, as in some of the ornamental shrubs, they are left for the sake of the beauty of their fruit. Weeding, watering, stirring the soil, cutting off stems which have done flowering, attending to grass and gravel, must go hand in hand in these operations.

Many annuals, such as *Blue Amethyst*, *Scarlet Tassel Flower*, *Double Balsams*, *Asters*, *Globe Amaranthus*, *Ice plant*, *Marigold*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Eternal Flower*, *Cockscomb*, *Ten Weeks' Stock*, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots, or elsewhere, during the month of June, and early in July.

Always water in the evening, as it has time to sink into the earth and be imbibed by the flowers during the night. If it is done in the morning, the sun comes and drinks up the moisture before the plants derive any benefit, and the labor and water are thrown away.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

We offer for sale the finest collections of Dahlias in the country, having received more than a hundred new varieties the present season. Our Catalogue will be sent out in the spring, enumerating the varieties, and naming the price.

Fine roots, with good assortment of colors, without names, per doz.	$3 00
Fine varieties, with names and colors, per doz.	6 00
Very select do do do	12 00
Extra fine varieties, per root,	$1 to $5

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

CONSISTING OF THE VERY FINEST DESCRIPTIONS OF

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROWN IMPERIALS, IRIS, AMARYLLIS, &c.

WHICH WE IMPORT ANNUALLY FROM HOLLAND, DIRECT.

Our collection of Bulbous Roots is imported annually from the finest collections in Holland; the roots are selected with great care, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, and delicacy of

tint: many of our Hyacinths have displayed single bells that have covered a dollar. Our customers are desired to notice that the Bulbous roots sold at this place are much superior to those *sold at auction* in this county; *good* roots being worth at home ten times the amount those sent, generally sell for, as will be seen by reference to the priced Catalogue of any respectable house in Holland.

Persons ordering roots are requested to mention in their orders, whether they are wanted to flower in the parlor or in the garden.

FINE DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

DARK BLUE.

Epamiondas,	37½	L'Amite (*very dark*)	25
Lord Wellington,	50	Martinet,	50
Indian Crown,	50	Prince Henry of Prussia,	25
Atalanta	25	Keizen Titus,	25
Admiral Ruyter,	25	La Bien Aime,	25

PALE BLUE.

Compte d'St Priest	1 00	Activite,	25
A la mode,	37½	Bucentauris,	37½
Admiral Ruyter,	25	Attrantent,	25
Belle Agathe,	37½	Novelle Mode,	25

RED AND ROSY.

Dona Eleonora,	37	Mathilda,	50
Groort Voorst, (*fine rosy*)	50	Il Pastor Fido,	25
Madam Zoutman,	50	Graaf Brittane,	25
Rose Mignonne,	25	La Beaute Supreme,	50
Professor Brugman,	1 00	Voorst Van Desson,	25
Prince Roos,	25	Dido,	25

WHITE.

Hermina,	25	Passe Virgo,	25
Alciabiades,	25	Penelope,	25
Dea Florum,	50	Gloria Florum,	25

WHITE WITH VARIOUS EYES.

Gloria florum Suprema,	1 00	Violette Superbe,	37½
Candidus Violaceus,	25	Miss Kitty,	1 00
Don Gratuit,	25	Passe Virgo,	25
Heroine,	25	Sultan Achmet,	25
Anne Maria	50		

YELLOW.

Gold of Ophir,	37½	Lois d'Or,	50
Pure d'Or,	1 00	Ophir d'Or,	50

SINGLE HYACINTHS.

BLUE.

Appius, (*very dark*)	50	Le Plus Noir, (*black*)	1 00
L'Ami de Cœur, (*purple*)	37½	Saran,	25

Ne plus ultra,	50	La Modeste,	25
Porcelain Sceptre,	50	Vulcain,	1 00
L'Ombre,	75	Pronkjuweel,	25
Nimroth,	50	Nora fonce,	50

RED AND ROSY.

Temple de Apollo,	37½	La Singulier,	50
Lord Wellington,	75	Madame Pompadour,	1 00
Henrietta,	1 00	Rose Bouquet,	25
Franc van Berkely,	50	Beauty Supreme,	50

WHITE.

Heroine,	75	Le Candeur,	50
White Pigeon,	25	Grand Blanche Imperiale,	50
Pyramide Superbe,	25	Prince de Galitzin,	25

YELLOW.

Adonis,	25	Colour de Jonquille,	25
Isabelle,	50	Sulpheriana,	25

SINGLE TULIPS, EARLY.

VARIOUS COLORS, ON WHITE AND YELLOW GROUNDS.

12½ CENTS EACH.

Waterloo,	Damiette,
White Swan,	Fire of Brabant,
Van Thol,	Canille,
Hecuba,	Jason,
Brilliant,	Lac Van Rhym.
Pearsmorlion,	

BIZARRES.

BROWN AND VARIOUS COLORS, ON YELLOW GROUND.

Libanus,	50	Viola qui surpasse,	50
La belle Financier,	50	Grand Patriarch,	50
Clovis,	37½	Lion d'Holland,	37
Gordianus,	37½	La Livum,	37
La Reine,	50	La Singuliere,	50
Robin en Brun,	50	Gloria Mundi,	75
Passe Toubien,	37½	Struis Vogel,	50
Pierre Francois,	37½	Timoles,	25
Baroners,	25		

BIBLOEMS.

WHITE GROUND WITH SHADES OF PURPLE.

Knowing Adonis,	37½	Violet la Beogue,	1 00
Cupido,	37½	Violet Remarkable	75
La Majestuese,	1 00	Violet Washington,	50
Abaddon,	50	La Reine,	50
La Belle Jacomine,	50	Roi de Macedon,	37½
La Couronne de Denmark	50	Aigle Triumphant,	50
Princess of Austria,	1 00	Bienfait Incomparable,	50
Reine d'Peru,	75	L'Inapproachable,	1 00
Cassandria,	50	La Belle Margarette,	75
Belle forme ford Noir,	1 00		

FINE CHERRY AND ROSE.

WHITE GROUNDS WITH SHADES OF THE ABOVE COLORS.

Mr Pitt	1 00	Rose Cerise,	50
Rose favorite Briguee,	50	Rose Unique,	50
Prince de Galitzin,	50	Rose Superbissima,	1 00
Rose Gentille,	2 00	Admiral Kingburgen,	50
Rose du Printems,	50	Maria Louisa,	1 00
Rose Agathe,	50	Rose Tricolor,	50
Reine de Rose,	1 00		

FULL DOUBLE TULIPS.

Couronne Violet, (*purple flamed,*)	25	La Cœur de Portugal, (*yellow and brown*)	25
Mode de Holland,	25	Passe non plus ultra, (*pale yellow flame*)	25
Couronne d'Or, (*yellow flamed*)	25	Elephant, (*yellow flamed*)	25
La Candeur, (*pure white*)	50	Violet Merveille, (*violet*)	25
Coleur de Caffe, (*coffee color*)	25	Caffe Brun, (*brown*)	25
Duke of York, (*yellow and violet*)	25	Xenophon, (*yellow and brown*)	25
Purple Imperiale, (*purple*)	25	Prince Charles, (*orange flamed*)	25
Borde blanch Roque, (*red and white*)	12½	Marriage de ma Fille (*beautifully striped like a carnation*)	50
Pæony Rose, (*red*)	12½	Van Thol, (*early*)	25
Blanch borde bleu,	12½	Tournsol, (*early*)	25
Bizarre Canalle,	12½	Yellow Rose, (*sweet scented*)	12½
Pæony Gold (*red and yellow*)	12½	Rex Rubrorum, (*crimson*)	25
Bonaparte, (*red and yellow*)	25		
Grand Alexander,	25		

PARROT TULIPS.

12½ CENTS EACH.

These have fringed edges, and combine with the most brilliant crimson and yellow, shades of green; they are very showy and form a beautiful variety.

Constantinople, (*large blood color.*)	Perfecta, *red, yellow, and green striped.*)
Luteo Major, (*large yellow.*)	Rubro Major, (*large red.*)
Margrave of Baden, (*red and yellow.*)	Chevalier Vert.

BY ASSORTMENT, ETC.

Very best Single, per dozen,	$5 00
Very best Double, per dozen,	3 00

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Fragrant, white with citron cups, pure white, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 25 cents each—$2 per dozen.

CROWN IMPERIALS.

Assorted, of the most splendid colors, and showy flowers, 25 cents each; $2 per dozen.

JONQUILLES.

Sweet scented, finest roots, 12½ cents each; $1 per dozen.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

Fragrant, of all colors, large roots, 12½ cents each; $1 per dozen; $6 per hundred.

CROCUS.

Of all colors and sorts, 6 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; $3 per hundred.

PÆONIES.

White; single blush; double white or changeable; double purple fringed; fennel leaved, each $1; Chinese double white $2; Chinese double crimson $3; double crimson 50 cents; double rose 50 cents.

LILIES.

White fragrant 25 cents each, $2 per dozen; leopard, or spotted do. 12½ cents each, $1 per dozen; bright scarlet pompone 50 cents each, $4 per dozen; elegant silver striped $2 each, (very splendid); orange Martagon lily 37½ cents each, $3 per dozen; yellow 37½ cents each, $3 per dozen; superb lily 25 cents each, $2 50 per dozen.

DIFFERENT SORTS.

Roots of the Ranunculus, Anemone, Iris, Tube Rose, Amaryllis, Persian, Frittillary, Gladiolus, Colchicum, Cyclamen, Snow Drops, Star of Bethlehem, Mexican Tiger Flower, (superb,) Oxalis, &c. at the customary prices, and roots of the very first quality.

On the Cultivation of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, &c.

From Notes taken by an American Gentleman while in Holland, and furnished to the Proprietor.

The proper soil for bulbs, in general, is a light rich soil, mixed with a considerable portion of fine sea sand; and the compost generally used, is one third fine sand, one sixth rich loam, one third barn yard manure and one sixth leaves of trees The two last to be well rotted, and at least two years old; with this mixture, the beds are formed two feet deep, at least, and raised four or six inches above the level of the garden to turn off rain. The proper time of planting is in the months of October and November, though it may answer by the first of December—provided the ground remains sufficiently open.

Hyacinths may be set six inches apart from each other, and

each bulb placed in fine sea sand and covered with it. When the winter is fairly set in, (say from the first to the tenth of December) then cover with leaves, straw, or sea-weed, four or six inches deep, which should be removed early in spring, a part of it, perhaps as early as the 20th of February, and the remainder during March. *With too much protection, the bulbs draw up weak and pale.* During their bloom, it will be proper to support the bells by small sticks, and protect them from heavy rains and the sun. The flower stems should be cut off as soon as they have faded, and the beds left exposed until the leaves are nearly dried, when the bulbs should be taken up, the leaves cut off half an inch from the top of the bulb and then replaced (sideways) with the fibres on and covered with earth, there to dry gradually for a month, when they are to be taken up, cleaned from the earth and fibres, and each bulb wrapped in a separate paper in a dry place, and frequently aired, or to be packed in dry sand.

When wanted for the parlor, they should be planted in September, (if to blow early in the winter) in deep narrow pots, six inches in diameter at the top, and about one third deeper than common flower pots. They should not be watered from the top, but the pots should stand, twice a week, in saucers filled with water. Let them have as much air and sun as possible, and *not suffer them to feel the direct influence of the fire. When flowers begin to open, give as much water as the earth will imbibe.*

To preserve these bulbs, they should, as soon as the bloom is over, be turned out of the pot with fibres and earth, and put in a prepared bed in the garden, to be treated afterwards as those growing in open ground.

The Polyanthus Narcissus should be carefully protected from frost. Unless taken up after bloom, it will grow in the autumn and suffer during winter.

Depth and Distances.—Hyacinths, amaryllis, martagon, and other large lilies, and pæonies, should be planted at the depth of four inches; crown imperials, and polyanthus narcissus, five inches; tulips, double narcissus, jonquilles, colchicums and snowflakes, three inches; bulbous irises, crocuses, arums, small frittilaries, tiger-flowers, gladiolus, and snow-drops, two inches; ranunculus, anemones, oxalis, and dog's-tooth violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows according to their size.

Method to bloom hyacinths and other bulbs in the winter season in pots or glasses.—For this purpose, single hyacinths, and such as are designated earliest among the double, are to be preferred. Single hyacinths are generally held in less estimation than double ones; *their colors however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous.* Some of the finer sorts are exquisitely beautiful; they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier, and are very sweet scented. Roman narcissus, double jonquilles, polyanthus narcissus, double narcissus, and crocuses, also make a

fine appearance in the parlor during the winter. It is a remarkable circumstance of the crocus, that it keeps its petals expanded during a tolerably bright candle or lamp-light, in the same way as it does during the light of the sun. If the candle be removed, the crocuses close their petals, as they do in the garden when a cloud obscures the sun; and when the artificial light is restored, they open again as they do with the return of the direct solar rays.

Hyacinths intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water; then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible. They will blow, however, without any sun; but the colors of the flowers will be inferior; the water should be changed as it becomes impure.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

ARTICHOKE.

The flower heads of this plant are, in an immature state, boiled, sometimes pickled, and sometimes, in France, while very young, they are used as salads. They are first separated from the seed, down and bristles, commonly called the *choke*. They are also sometimes fried or used as ragouts. They must be boiled until tender, or near two hours in water with a little salt.

The Green Globe appears to be the most esteemed variety. It is raised from seeds sown three fourths of an inch deep, in April or May—or from offset suckers separated in April, and planted in rows four feet apart, and in hills two feet asunder, three or four suckers in a hill. It requires a deep rich soil. A native of Italy and the south of France. It requires a slight covering of litter in winter. (The vegetable called *Jerusalem Artichoke*, a native of Brazil, is not properly an Artichoke, but a tuberous rooted sun flower, propagated by roots; and is recommended by some for cattle; but is difficult to be eradicated, after it has once got into the ground.)

ASPARAGUS.

A delicious, wholesome, perennial esculent plant, of the most hardy species. The young plants are cut in the spring beneath the surface and prepared by boiling. Sow the seeds in spring in a rich soil an inch deep in rows 18 inches asunder; keep the ground well cultivated and in two or three years they will be fit to transplant. In its native state it is a a low dwarfish plant, but to raise it in perfection and of large size, the ground must be made

exceedingly rich, to the depth of fifteen inches. In such a prepared soil, the plants may be set fourteen inches asunder. In autumn spread over the surface a coat of manure which must be dug in with a fork very early in the spring. See New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 310, and Fessenden's New American Gardener.

BEANS.

An annual plant, a native of the countries bordering on the tropics. It rises from two to eight feet high with a thick angular stalk, with pinnate leaves and flowers of a fragrant odor; its seeds, which are alone useful, are large ovate flatted, inclosed in a long thick pod.

This important vegetable is too much neglected. Being of easy cultivation they ought to merit a place in every man's garden. The varieties are very numerous, but the best bush beans are the Early White Case Knife, Early China, Mohawk, and Marrow; the two last are excellent for strings. The Horticultural Pole is an unrivalled bearer and a delicious Bean, and considering the frequent failures of the Lima in so northern a climate, they can be recommended as the best substitute. The Red and White Cranberry are well known string and shell Beans. Plant the first of May if the ground is warm, in rows three feet apart and two or three inches in the row; if a wet season be careful and not plant too deep.

BEETS.

The Beet is a biennial plant, a native of the South of Europe, with large, long, thick, succulent leaves, with a root a foot or more in length, and several inches in diameter, of a sweet taste.

The French describe the beet under three distinct heads. 1st. Those whose roots only are used for culinary purposes. 2d. Those whose tops constitute the principal part used in cookery, called Poirees. 3d. Those kinds which may be the most profitably raised for the food of domestic animals.

The Early Blood Turnip Rooted is deemed the earliest, and is of fine quality. The tops during summer are valuable boiled as greens, they also thrive well on thin soils. The Large or Long Red, is the most valuable for the main crop.

Sir John Sinclair's Beet has remarkably long stalks, and leaves from two to three feet long. The stalks are boiled like asparagus, and the leaves like spinach. The Green Beet is used for stews and soups.

The Mangel Wurtzel and French Sugar Beet are peculiarly calculated for being raised in large quantities as food for cattle, horses, &c. and according to the analysis of Sir Humphrey Davy, they contain much more nourishment than carrots, and experiments since made have confirmed his statement. They both grow about half out of the ground, which is very desirable, and of enormous size.

A crop of Mangel Wurtzel was raised in 1830, by G. Foster, of Charlestown, on one acre, which yielded 1433 bushels, or 43 tons, 961 lbs. The seed required for this was 1½ to 2 lbs. sown in rows;

the plants were finally thinned to one foot asunder. See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. page 284.

BORECOLE.

A species of the Kale or Cabbage tribe. Loudon says, it has an open head, with wrinkled or curled leaves, and is of a peculiar hardy constitution. The crown or centre, after being duly ameliorated by frost, is cut out and boiled; it is extremely tender, sweet and delicate. It is generally recommended to transplant them into trenches, and cover them with straw before winter, that the heads may be cut off as wanted. In spring, plant out the stems which send forth delicious sprouts. Sow the seeds in April and May, and cultivate the same as for cabbages.

BROCCOLI.

The plant is Biennial, and one of the richest luxuries of the garden, much resembling the cauliflower; the heads are boiled and eaten with the gravy of meat or melted butter.

The Portsmouth, according to Lindley, sometimes with skilful cultivation frequently measures three feet in circumference. The Large Purple Cape is very fine. M'Loyd, in England, raises the Cape Brocoli in a very superior manner without transplanting. He sows in rows two feet asunder, at two feet distance in the row, after treading the ground very hard. Three or four seeds are placed in a hill, but finally one plant only is left. He hoes frequently and shallow, and earths them up but once. Sow in April and May, in a very rich soil. They will flower from August to September. If any late plants do not flower before hard frosts, put them in a warm cellar and they will flower towards spring.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A plant of the Cabbage tribe, rising from three to four feet high with heads issuing from the base of the leaves, like small cabbages, an inch or two in diameter. These are very tender and delicate when boiled after being ameliorated by frosts. In the Spring they yield abundance of fine sprouts. Sow in May and cultivate them like cabbages, protecting them in winter.

CABBAGE.

The Cabbage is a biennial plant, a wholesome and agreeable food when boiled. From the Cabbage the preparation called Sour Krout is made; this is prepared by chopping the heads very fine, and strewing it in layers in a barrel; with alternately a handful of salt mixed with a few caraway seeds till the barrel is filled. A heavy weight is next to be placed on the mass, and a fermentation soon commences. After this has subsided, the weight is removed and the barrel is headed for use. This preparation is highly relished by those accustomed to it, when boiled with beef. It is a powerful antiscorbutic, and should form an article in the sea stores of all ships sailing on distant voyages. Cabbages set in spring produce excellent sprouts.

The Red Dutch is used for pickling. It is first salted 48 hours,

then pickled in vinegar. The Large Scotch and Drumhead are the most profitable kinds to raise for cattle. E. H. Derby, Esq., of Salem, raised in 1821, on an acre of ground, 44 tons.

The Savoys are highly prized, and deemed nearly equal to Cauliflowers. For a very early crop, some recommend to sow in September, three inches asunder every way to protect the young plants by a frame during winter, and set them in May. But generally they are sown in March, in a hot bed, and transplanted in May. For late cabbages sow in May and stamp the ground hard. Transplant into a very rich and highly prepared soil, the smaller kinds in rows two feet apart, and two feet distance in the row. The larger kinds three feet asunder each way. Hoe frequently.

CARROT.

The Carrot is a hardy biennial plant, rising to the height of four feet. The roots are highly esteemed in stews and soups, and boiled with salt beef and salt fish. They are also highly esteemed as food for horses and cattle, being nearly equal to Mangel Wurtzel.

The Early Horn is fine for the table. The Long Orange is very fine and suitable for the main crop. The Altringham produces very great crops, and is suitable to raise for horses and cattle. The Purple is a great favorite in the West Indies. Sow the seeds in April or May in a rich sandy loam, well pulverized, in rows a foot apart; cover half an inch deep, and thin the plants to four inches distance. Gather the crop soon after the first hard frosts, and house them in warm cellars.

CAULIFLOWER.

These should be sown late in August and September for early ones next spring—in April and May for late—treated generally like cabbages—should be transplanted three feet apart, in a very rich and rather a moist loam; a rich soil is indispensable for their successful culture. In order to blanch them handsomely, the leaves must be closed together at top and tied gently. This delicious vegetable, as well as the *Broccoli*, is deserving of more general cultivation. The heads or flowers of the plants, when boiled in a clean linen cloth, and served up with melted butter, form a most delicate vegetable dish. It is a great favorite in Europe. Dr Johnson observed, "*Of all the flowers of the garden give me the cauliflower.*"

CELERY.

Sown in April and May. Celery seed seldom vegetates under four or five weeks after sowing. The best method is, to sow the seed in mellow, rich earth, in a situation shaded, or covered by boards, till the seed has vegetated—and observe to keep the ground always moist, and the soil pressed hard upon the seed when sown. Afterwards plant out in trenches for blanching.

CHERVIL.

Esteemed for soups and salads. Sown occasionally from April to September.

CHIVES, or CIVES.

A small species of onion, used in the spring for salads—propagated by slips, which should be planted in clusters, six or eight inches apart.

CITRON.

Planted in May, and cultivated generally like water melons—the fruit is used only for preserving in sugar, for which purpose it is highly esteemed in Europe.

CORN SALAD, or VETTICOST.

A common annual plant, sown in September, raked in, thinned out to two or three inches asunder, and used in composition with lettuce and other salad herbs, and as a substitute for these when deficient.

CRESS.

Sown from April to September. Of easy culture, well known for its uses as a garnish and with salads.

CUCUMBER.

The best kinds for early planting are the Early Frame, Green Cluster, and Long Prickly. Plant in the open ground about the first week of May in hills four feet apart, both for the general crop and for the pickling sorts; make the ground rich with vegetable mould and rotted cow dung, and leave only one good plant in each hill. If the provoking yellow fly attacks your plants, examine them frequently, and throw tobacco dust or soot round the vines. Some recommend to nip off the first runner bud, which causes them to grow more stocky and become more fruitful plants. Keep them clear of weeds, and give plenty of water in warm dry weather.

EGG PLANT.

These may be sown in hot beds in March, in the open air in May. They should be raised about two feet asunder, with a little earth drawn up round their stems: when about a foot high, they will produce a plenty of fruit, a most beautiful appearance. When sliced and properly fried with ham, &c. they are esteemed as a delicious vegetable. It is difficult however to make the seed vegetate in the open air—should always be started in hot beds.

ENDIVE, or SUCCORY.

Sown from May to July, in very rich borders, for salad—and blanched by gently tying up the leaves.

GARDEN BURNET.

A medicinal herb, propagated generally by cuttings,—seed sown from April to August.

GARLICK SETS.

A species of onion, propagated by offsets: take a good sized bulb, divide it into its small parts, plant them in rows, four feet

apart, in good soil. As soon the leaves begin to decay take up the roots, and after they are dry, hang them up in a dry room for use.

INDIAN CORN.

Planted in April and May. The New Early Dwarf is remarkably early and valuable for the table; the sweet is well known for its excellence in this respect. We have always on hand the most extensive varieties for field culture, from various parts of New England and the middle States.

LEEK.

A species of Onion—should be sown from April to August, and treated generally like onions—in light rich soil. As the plants grow strong, draw the earth up around them, by which means the bulbs will be blanched and become much sweeter.

LETTUCE.

Sown from April to September—in February and March in hot beds. The royal Cape, Early Curled Silesia and Tennisball, are highly esteemed in the Boston Market. The lettuces may be arranged into two kinds—the *Cos*, with upright oblong leaves; and the *Head* or *Cabbage*, with round headed spreading leaves. It has been cultivated in Europe for nearly three centuries as a salad.

MARTYNIA.

Planted in May; a fine pickle; and of easy culture, with showy flowers.

MELON.

Sown in April and May. Great care should be taken to plant the various sorts of Melons at a great distance from each other and from Cucumbers and other vines, otherwise the best kinds are liable to be spoiled the first season. Melon seeds soaked 24 hours in a decoction of tobacco and water, will be effectually protected against bugs.

NASTURTIUM.

This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange colored flowers, its excellence in salads, and its use in garnishing dishes. The grain, berries, or seeds of this plant, which it produces abundantly, make an estimable pickle: in the opinion of many, preferable to capers. It is sown in drills in April and May, nearly an inch deep. When about six inches high, it should have sticks placed to climb upon,—or they may be planted by the side of fences, palings, &c.

OKRA.

Sown in the beginning of May—used as an ingredient in soups, and a beautiful ornamental plant. It is cultivated extensively in the West Indies. Its ripe seeds burned and used like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom. It should be planted an inch deep, and hoed two or three times like peas.

ONION.

Sown in May. The *White* is sown to advantage in July and August, for spring crops.

The *Silver Skin* is the surest crop and keeps well, and is probably the best kind to cultivate. The *Red* is much cultivated.

The *Potato Onion* is of late introduction into our country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, just under the surface, somewhat similar to potatoes.

PARSLEY.

Sown from April to August. Parsley seed seldom vegetates under five weeks after sowing; it is recommended to soak the seed twelve hours in water, mixed with sulphur. This process, with attentive watering, will cause the seed to vegetate in less than a fortnight. Parsley is sometimes used in field culture, and is a well known valuable seasoning herb. See Fessenden's New American Gardner, page 224.

PARSNEP.

Sown from April to June—the seed is a long time vegetating. Parsneps cannot be expected to thrive unless the ground is good and well prepared.

PEAS.

Plant in the latter part of March, if the ground will admit, or early in April—a quart of peas will sow two double rows about 25 feet each. The Earliest Dwarf, we believe is one of the earliest known in America, and is a fine bearer withal. This kind is cultivated for the seed near Canada line for the New England Seed Store, and is highly recommended to market men for the earliest crop; the Blue Imperial and Dwarf Scymetar are great bearers and of delicious flavor—so also is Knight's Marrow; the Marrow-fat bears well through the whole season.

PEPPER.

Sown in March on hot beds—May in open air—and transplant about the first week in June into a rich soil, in rows two feet apart each way. The Squash Pepper is the most esteemed variety—the Sweet Spanish is used as a salad, and has a very delicate taste, destitute of the pungency of the common sorts.

RADISH.

Sown every fortnight for summer use. Radishes require a soil about two parts of sand, one part garden loam, and a small quantity of stable manure, well pulverised—this will afford them semi-transparent, brittle, tender, and free from the attacks of the wire worm, which infests most rich garden soils. The Early Scarlet Short-top is the most esteemed variety.

RHUBARD.

An Asiatic plant, the stalks of which grow to the length of twenty-four inches at the thickness of a lady's finger. Stripped of

their outer covering, they yield a substance slightly acid, much admired, and used as a wholesome ingredient in puddings, tarts, pies, &c. It forms a great article in the London market, the stalks selling at about twentyfive cents a bunch.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Sown in April and May, and cultivated generally like parsneps. Highly esteemed for its roots,—when properly cooked,—stewed, and served up with pepper and spice, as a sauce for some dishes. The roots should be packed in sand in a cellar during winter. See, also, for the other uses of this excellent vegetable, Fessenden's New American Gardener.

SCORZONERA.

Sown in April and May, and managed generally like Salsify, which it greatly resembles in its quality and use.

SPINACH, or SPINAGE.

An invaluable vegetable for greens—the Round sown broadcast in a very rich soil from April to July—the others from August to September. The Prickly is sown in August and September for early spring greens.

SQUASH.

Planted as soon as the warmth of the ground will admit, late in April and May, at a distance from any other vines, as pumkins, gourds, &c. or they will mix and soon degenerate. The Early Scollop is a good summer variety, of excellent quality—the Canada Crook-necked is the most esteemed for fall and winter use, of a peculiarly fine grain and delicate flavor—it ripens about the first week in August, and thereby escapes the early frosts.

TOMATO.

Used in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavor; it is also stewed and dressed in various ways, and considered as a very wholesome vegetable. It should be sown in a warm border, in May—or on hot beds in March, and transplanted about the first of June. Tomatoes do best on poor soil, being there more fruitful than on a rich soil, where they run to vine with less fruit.

TURNIP.

Sown in April and May for early crops—and all the summer months for succeeding crops, on light moderately rich soil. The Yellow Stone and Yellow Aberdeen are of late introduction from Europe, and have proved a fine acquisition to New England vegetables—of richer quality and appearance and of greater excellence for keeping in the spring. The Early White Dutch is the best for early garden culture sown broadcast; the Ruta Baga is the best for field culture.

TREES, &c.

Arrangements have been made to furnish Trees, Plants, &c. in their season at one day's notice. The collection comprises 150 varieties of Pears; 200 of Apples; 115 of Peaches; 55 of Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c.

ALSO,

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, comprising all the various of the Horse Chesnut, Weeping Willow, Catalpa, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Althea, Honeysuckle, Azalea, and every Tree and Plant wanted on a Farm or Garden.

ALSO,

300 to 400 varieties of Roses, some very splendid.

Orders for Fall planting may be sent in October and November, and for Spring, in March, April, and May. Trees, &c. will be delivered in good order in the city without extra expense.

Orders sent by mail should be directed, JOSEPH BRECK & Co. *New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston*, and Catalogues of Trees and Plants may be had gratis upon application.

MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbs medicinales.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Marsh Mallows.	Wormwood.
Dill.	Saffron.
Finocho.	Jerusalem Oak.
Sweet Fennel.	Wild Succory, or Wild Endive.
Chamomile.	Scurvy Grass.
Spikenard.	Meadow Saffron.
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Officinal Cumin.	Balm.
Purple Fox Glove.	Spearmint.
Moldavian, or Lemon Balm.	Peppermint.
Boneset.	Horsemint.
Pennyroyal.	Catnip.
Henbane.	White Officinal Poppy.
Bene.	Undulated Rhubarb (*for tarts*)
Hyssop.	Turkey Rhubarb.
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Dyer's Woad.	Rue.
Motherwort.	Skullcap.
Lovage, or Livoce.	Comfrey.
Bugle Weed.	Tansy.
Horehound.	Virginian Speedwell.

Sage, savory, lemon balm, thyme, fenugreek, pennyroyal, hyssop, motherwort and balm, are diaphoretic, and given to promote perspiration

Marsh mallows and the bene plant for diarrhœa and the *summer complaint.*

Wormwood, Jerusalem oak, rue, and tansy, are efficacious in destroying worms, and for strengthening the stomach.

Boneset, elecampane, bugle weed, and horehound are infused for coughs.

Chamomile is a well known tonic, and has been used from time immemorial for restoring strength and tone to the stomach. Burdock is a diuretic. Spikenard is used in ointment for stiff joints. Saffron (*carthamus tinctorius*) is useful in the measles; the meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*) is given in dropsy and the gout; and every body knows that rhubard and castor oil, are aperient, that is, are given to open the body, rhubarb is a little astringent, and therefore not so proper to be given when there is fever.

Henbane, foxglove, poppy and skullcap, though poisonous, are used as medicines, but never should be administered without the advice of a physician.

The following information for drying and putting away pot and sweet herbs, we think will be acceptable to many of our country friends. The Shakers at Lebanon, put up immense quanties annually, by compressing them into solid masses, and afterwards cutting them in parcels for sale.

"It is very important to those who are not in the constant habit of attending the markets, to know when the various seasons commence for purchasing sweet herbs.

"All vegetables are in the highest state of perfection, and fullest of juice and flavor, just before they begin to flower; the first and last crop have neither the fine flavor nor the perfume of those which are gathered in the height of the season; that is, when the greater part of the crop of each species is ripe.

"Take care that they are gathered on a dry day, by which means they will have a better color when dried. Cleanse your herbs well from dirt and dust; cut off the roots; separate the bunches into smaller ones, and dry them by the heat of the stove, or in a Dutch oven before a common fire, in such quantities at a time, that the process may be speedily finished, *i. e.* 'Kill 'em quick,' says a great botanist; by this means their flavor will be best preserved: there can be no doubt of the propriety of drying herbs, &c. hastily by the aid of artificial heat, rather than by the heat of the sun. In the application of artificial heat, the only caution requisite is to avoid burning; and of this a sufficient test is afforded by the preservation of the color." The common custom is, when they are perfectly dried to put them into bags, and lay them in a dry place; but the best way to preserve the flavor of aromatic plants, is to pick off the leaves as soon as they are dried, and to pound them and pass them through a hair sieve, and keep them in well stopped bottles.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Asparagus Roots, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce Plants, in their season.

Bulb, or Hyacinth Glasses, (plain, and colored, and gilt.)

Black Currant Wine, 75 cents per bottle.

Bird Seed, of every sort, by the quart or bushel.

Crocus Pots, in the form of Hedge-hogs, Bee-hives, Flower Baskets, Shot Towers, Pyramids, and other fanciful shapes, for blooming Crocuses in the winter season, $1 to $4 each.

Hawthorn and Buckthorn quicks, for live fences or hedges. For method of cultivation, see Fessenden's New American Gardener.

Medicinal Herbs, roots, and pot Herbs, in great variety—cured in the best manner, by the Society of Shakers.

Pulverized Herbs for culinary purposes, namely Thyme, Sage Summer Savory and Sweet Marjoram, put up in cannisters.

☞ It is our object to furnish every article that may be wanted on a Farm, Orchard, or Garden.

☞ Although our Seeds are raised by ourselves and gentlemen of great experience, and though we try samples of them in small pots and take every precaution to have them fresh, and genuine, yet is impossible not to expect some complaints. To prevent, therefore, any serious loss to farmers or gardeners, and relieve our character as Seedsmen, we invite them to *prove* the seeds, as recommended in the preface to this Catalogue.

☞ Orders received for Green-house Plants, from the Botanic Garden, at Cambridge; from WINSHIP's Garden; from KENRICK's Nursery; from BUEL & WILSON's Nursery, Albany, and from THORBURN's Establishment, at New York, and executed at their prices. Catalogues of which may be seen at our store.

J. BRECK & Co. have likewise for sale (every spring) an extensive collection of the finest *Gooseberry Bushes*, imported from Scotland, faithfully packed in moss, in packages of 6 roots each; price $1 50 per package. Specimens of the fruit of which may be seen at their store. Likewise large *Dutch Currants*, red and white.

GRAPE VINES, &c.

We always keep on hand, both in fall and spring, a variety of *hardy* Grape Vines, as the Isabella, Catawba, Schuylkill, Bland's, Scuppernong, &c. &c.—packed separately in moss, for safe transportation to any distance. Price 50 cents to one dollar each—also Shrubs, &c. packed in the same manner.

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The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States. 62½

Peter Parley's Cyclopedia of Botany, including familiar descriptions of Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, with numerous engravings. 1 25

Manning's Book of Fruits, 62½

☞ *We receive every work of merit on these subjects as soon as published, American and European; and can supply Agricultural Libraries, &c. with books, not usually found elsewhere, on favorable terms.*

ASSORTED SEEDS FOR FAMILIES.

For the convenience of customers, we pack the following assortment of kitchen garden vegetable seeds in boxes. Each box contains a package of the following seeds; each package is labelled:

1 pint Early Peas
1 " Dwarf Blue Imperial do
1 " Late Marrowfat do
1 " Early Marrow Dwarf String Beans,
½ " Pole Beans
1 ounce Long Blood Beet (true)
½ " Early Turnip-rooted Beet
¼ " Early York Cabbage
¼ " Savoy Cabbage
¼ " Red Dutch Cabbage (for pickling)
⅛ " Early Cauliflower
½ " Early Horn Carrot
1 " Long Orange Carrot
¼ " White Solid Celery
¼ " Curled Cress, or Peppergrass
¼ " Early Frame Cucumber
¼ " Long Green Turkey do
¼ " Large Head Lettuce
½ ounce Long Dutch Parsnip
¼ " Early Curled Silesia Lettuce
¼ " Pine-apple Melon (fine)
½ " Large Watermelon
¼ " Large Red Onion
½ " Large White Portugal Onion
½ " Double Curled Parsley
⅛ " Flat Squash Pepper
1 " Early Scarlet Short top Radish
½ " White Turnip Radish
½ " Salsify, or Oyster Plant
½ " Early Squash
½ " Canada Crook-neck Squash
½ " Early White Dutch Turnip
½ " Yellow Stone Turnip
½ " Mangel Wurtzel

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjoram—Sage—Summer Savory.

The above list, it will be seen, comprises all the common vegetables, besides several new varieties of recent introduction, and uncommon excellence. Every kindis warranted of the very first quality, as to freshness and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price $3 per box.

SEEDS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

☞ We also put up boxes of assorted Garden Seeds, containing 30 sorts in each box, with the names in French, English, and Spanish, calculated for the West India market, from 3 to 10 dollars per box.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

AND SEED STORE,

NOS. 51 & 52 NORTH MARKET STREET,

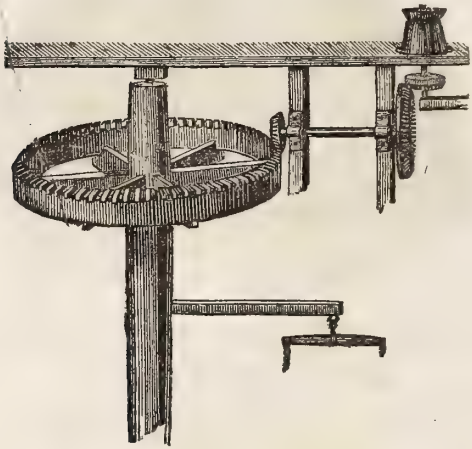
BOSTON.

The Agricultural Warehouse has been established in Boston about eighteen years, and has become so extensive and of so much importance to the community, as to induce the proprietors to continue and extend it in all its various branches for the accommodation of experimental and scientific Farmers, by the introduction of new and useful implements of Husbandry, and to furnish the practical farmer with the best tools for his business. An establishment of this kind not only serves the above purpose but as a deposite for the inventive artisan to place his articles for sale. The proprietors do not hesitate to say, that among the great variety of articles on hand at this establishment, many are found far superior in form and construction and better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any which have been in use in this country.

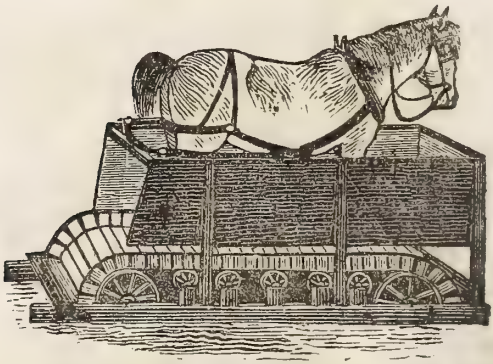
It was remarked by Sir John Sinclair that the introduction of new Agricultural implements into a district is often a matter of the greatest difficulty, owing to the ignorance, the prejudice and obstinacy of farm laborers; many farmers, therefore, very absurdly retain their old implements though convinced of their inferiority, rather than sour the temper of their laborers by attempting to introduce new ones.

In many cases, however, they have succeeded; by attention and perseverance, and by rewarding their laborers, many new implements have been brought into general use.

WILLIS'S STATIONARY HORSE POWER, AND CORN CRACKER ATTACHED.



HALE'S IMPROVED HORSE POWER.



This Horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, or Agricultural implement, such as Thresing Machines, Cotton Gins, Cider Mills, Corn Sheller, Grindstones, &c. &c.; is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of nine feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another;

the improvements made on this Horse Power, render it the most superior article, for the purpose, now in use.

FARNHAM'S IMPROVED PATENT GRATER CIDER MILL.

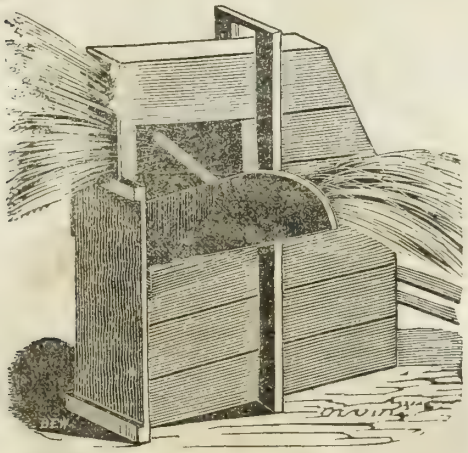
The improvement in this mill is in grinding, or rather grating the apples very fine, so that all the juice is pressed out; and produces a greater quantity of liquor from the same quantity of pomace. The above mills are in extensive operation, and very much approved of. They will grind two bushels of apples per minute, and no way liable to get out of order.

With little attention it can be made one of the best vegetable grinders for grinding or cutting food for animals.

CIDER SCREWS.

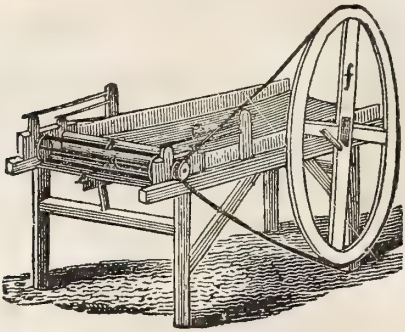
Patent Cast Iron Cider Screw. This is a new article and far surpasses any thing of the kind ever introduced; they are much more powerful than the wooden screws.

HALE'S PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.



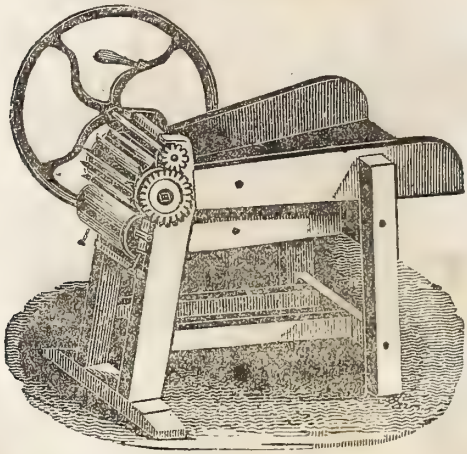
Hale's Patent Threshing Machine has been in successful operation for a number of years, and has given universal satisfaction. It will thresh, in the most perfect manner, from 75 to 100 bushels per day. We can recommend this machine to be simple in its construction, and in no way liable to get out of order.

POPE'S THRESHING MACHINE.



Pope's Threshing Machine was invented by the late Joseph Pope, Esq. of Hallowell, Me., and has been in successful operation, in different parts of the country, for many years. It is found to operate well for all kinds of grain, and is well adapted for cleaning rice.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this

purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

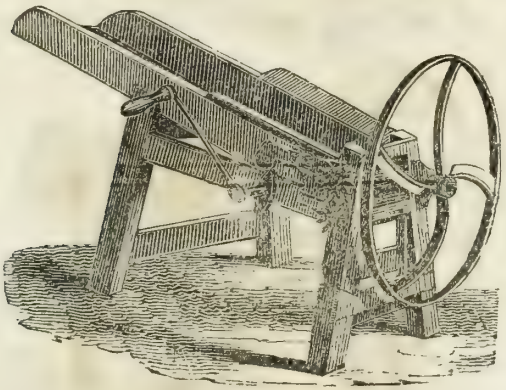
1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction; made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED PATENT VERTICAL HAY AND STRAW CUTTER.



This Straw and Hay Cutter has been in use for several years. They are made of the best materials and workmanship: constructed on the best mechanical principles. The knives being placed in such a manner, as to operate as a drawing stroke; cuts very free and easy, and not liable to get out of order; will readily cut thirty bushels per hour; it is fed and worked by one man, which is not the case with many other machines.

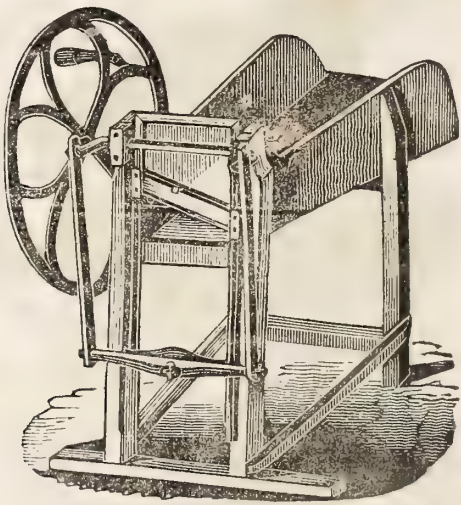
Mr Benjamin Hale's account of the savings made by the use of Straw Cutters, employed to cut Hay and Straw as Fodder for Horses.

Mr Hale was proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston. He says—

	Tons	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1816, (six months,) and used at the stage stable, was - - - - - - -	32	4	0	10

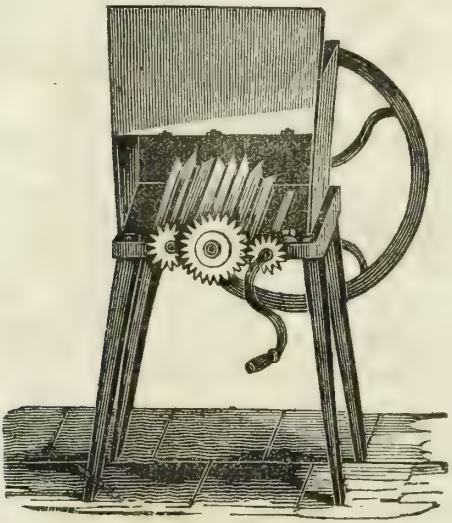
At $25 per ton (the lowest price at which hay was purchased in 1816) - - - - - - - - - - -		$800 00
From Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, whole amount of hay and straw purchased for, and consumed by the same number of horses, viz.		
Straw 1 13 3 10	$160 22	
Hay 13 14 1 00	$350 00	
	$510 23	
Deduct on hand April 1, 1817, by estimation, four tons more than there was Oct. 1, 1816, at $25 per ton,	$100 00	410 23
Saving by the use of the Straw Cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in feeding with cut fodder and that which is uncut,		389 77

WILLIS'S IMPROVED GUILLOTINE STRAW CUTTER.



A very simple and effective machine, no way liable to get out of order. Cuts hay, straw, or corn stalks with perfect ease, and at a rapid rate; a firm, good and cheap machine for small work, say four to six horses. It is just the article that has been wanting to take the place of the old fashioned Dutch Cutter.

BOYNTON'S PATENT DOUBLE CYLINDER STRAW CUTTER.



This machine is found to work very well with horse, steam or water power, but requires too much labor to work it by hand; requiring two persons to operate it to any advantage.

COMMON DUTCH AND HAND CUTTING MACHINES.

These machines which are in very common use, and known to every practical farmer, are considered good machines for small farms and stables.

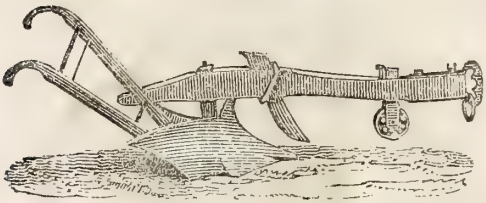
HAY KNIVES,

Are for the purpose of cutting Hay in the mow, and are a desirable article for that purpose and almost indispensable where hay is stacked in the yard, or the farmer would wish to spend his hay to the best possible advantages.

GRASS AND EDGING SHEARS.

These Shears are for the purpose of trimming Hedges, edging grass flats, and trimming lawns, and the oftener they are used for this purpose, the more thrifty and thick the grass will grow, and the better it will appear.

PLOUGHS.



This implement, one of the oldest and most useful employed on a farm, has undergone of late years, a wonderful change in all its most essential parts, and has been greatly improved. The Cast Iron Plough is now most generally used among the best farmers, and considered decidedly the best. Among the different ploughs now made of cast iron, Howard's stand unrivalled. They have been used at the different Cattle Shows, and Ploughing Matches, and have, in all cases, been approved by them. At the Brighton Cattle Show at the exhibition in October, 1832, they received the premium of $10, awarded as being the best plough presented.

Extract from the Report of the Committee.

"The Ploughs were all of cast iron, and by six of the most approved manufacturers. The one by Mr Charles Howard of Hingham, was a superior implement, considerable improvements having recently been made by him, in making the mould board much longer than usual, and swelling the breast of the share, so as to make every part bear equally, by which means the plough runs more true and steady, is always free from carrying forward any earth, and wears perfectly bright; and being made on mathematical principles, he informed the committee he could make the different sizes always the same."

JOHN PRINCE,
EBENEZER HEATH,
JOHN BAKER, 3d.

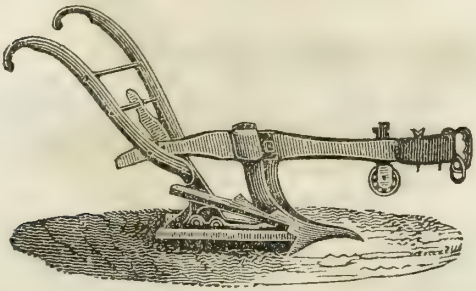
The duty of awarding a premium "To the Plough which shall be adjudged best of all those used at the Ploughing Match," devolved on the *two committees*, and they agreed unanimously to award to Mr Charles Howard of Hingham, for his new and improved Plough, $10.

GORHAM PARSONS,
Chairman of Single Teams.
JOHN PRINCE,
Chairman of Double Teams.

SIDE HILL PLOUGH. This plough, for which a premium was given at Brighton, is found to be a very great improvement on the ploughs now in use, for working on side hills. The mould board is so constructed as to shift on each side, as may be required, by turning on the underside of the plough as the team turns at each end of the furrow.

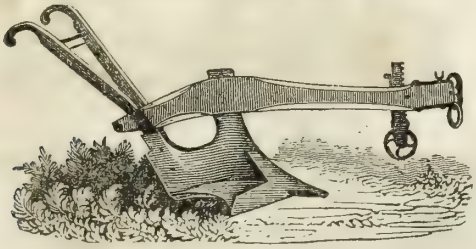
HOWARD'S IMPROVED DOUBLE MOULD-BOARD PLOUGH. This plough is well calculated for furrowing out land—splitting hills—ploughing between corn, potato and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage. A great labor saving machine, saves nearly all the hoeing of corn or potatoes.

SMITH'S SUBSOIL PLOUGH, IMPROVED.



The most astonishing effects appear to have been produced by the invention of the above machine. It is a necessary accompaniment to draining, and is also well calculated to make the most unproductive soil fertile and profitable. By breaking the subsoil without bringing it to the surface, renders it pervious both to air and water, and after a few years, by a greater depth of ploughing, the subsoil is mixed with the upper and is found to be so completely changed in its nature as to be capable of producing every species of grain.

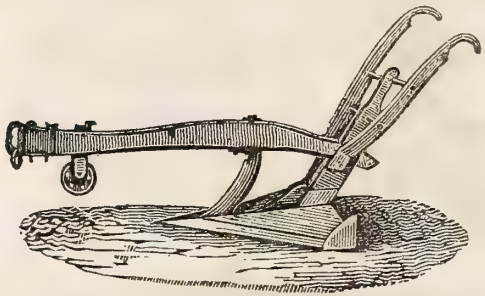
HOWARD'S PATENT SUBSOIL PLOUGH.



This is an improvement on Smith's Plough. It does the work to admiration, leaving the subsoil in the best possible manner. It is a most efficient instrument, and of admirable use in stirring the

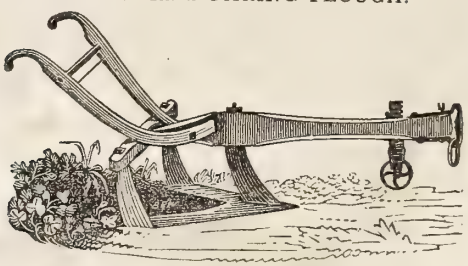
under soil without mixing it with the upper stratum; it should follow immediately after the common Plough.

MAJOR WHEELER'S PARING PLOUGH, IMPROVED.



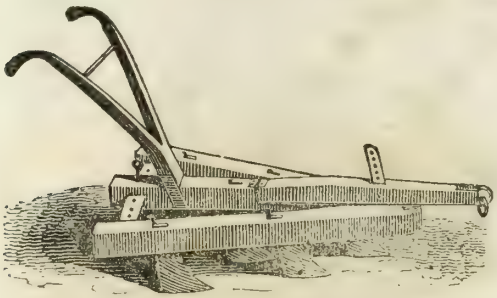
The object of this plough is to take off the top of meadow and peat lands, for the purpose of reclaiming them. From four to six acres can be pared in a day, and in the course of two or three days, if the weather is pleasant, it will be dry enough to burn. In this way meadow or peat land may be made to produce large crops of hay, &c.

HOWARD'S PARING PLOUGH.



Howard's Paring Plough, being a great improvement on the Wheeler Plough, this having three cutters and cuts the soil into strips, which may be taken off or burnt on the ground. The objection to the Wheeler Ploughs is, having to force the wooden upright piece through the centre cut after the cut is made, by doing which the Plough runs much harder and the ground left very rough. Another objection is the furrow continuing on the whole length of the share; this again causes much unnecessary friction. All these objections are done away with in this improvement. This Plough received the approbation of the committee at the late exhibition and fair.

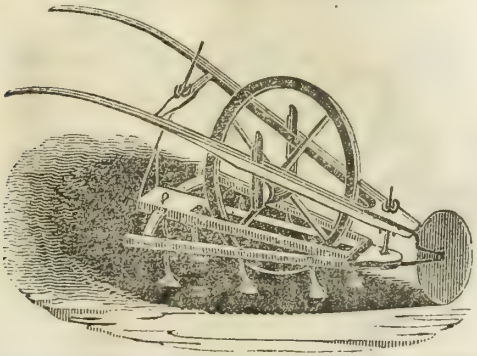
CULTIVATORS.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED FIXED AND EXPANDING CULTIVATORS, of all sizes. The cultivator is an implement that is coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and serves in a great measure in lieu of hoeing. The teeth are so constructed as to raise the ground, and leaves it very light and free for cultivation, and at the same time destroys the weeds.

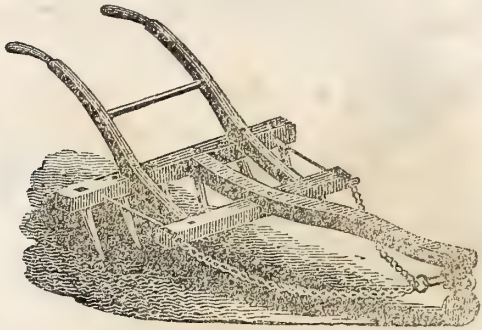
These Cultivators are best adapted to free and easy ground, for running through rows of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and used in the cultivation of Hops, instead of the plough and hoe, and are found far superior to either. It is likewise well adapted to harrow in grain and grass seed; and for the many uses to which this implement may be applied, it must be considered one of the most valuable and useful tools that is used on a farm, and is coming into very general use.

MARSHALL'S HAND CULTIVATOR.



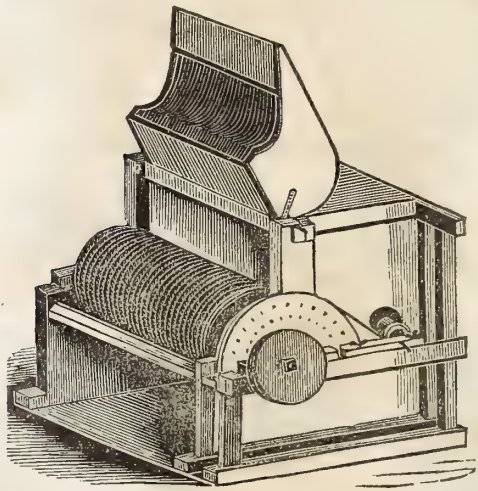
This is a very useful article for going between vegetables, in order to keep down the weeds. A man, with one of these machines, will do more work than four or five with the hoe.

ENGLISH SCARIFIER.



One of the most useful articles to be found on a farm. It is used on grass ground to admit the air and moisture to the roots of the grass. They are very much esteemed in the old countries.

CARVER'S IMPROVED COTTON GIN.

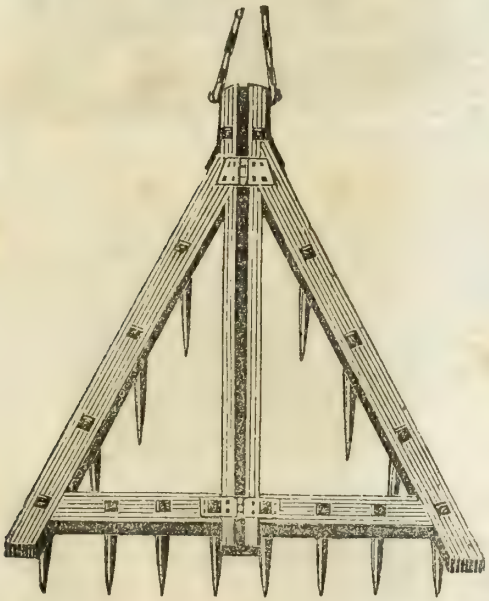


The above Gins have been in use in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi for a number of years past, and are found to be superior to any other Gin now in use.

There has recently been made several very important improvements in the construction and finish, particularly by the introduction of "E. Carver's Patent Gin Ribs," which prevent their being choked, and by means of which they will Gin faster and make better work than any other Gin now in use.

They are manufactured of different sizes, with any number of saws required, from 15 to 75, and may be used by steam, water, horse, or hand power. The above cut represents a Power Gin.

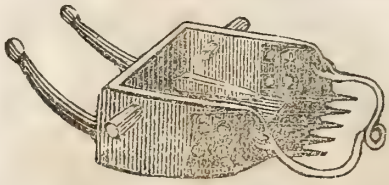
CHANDLER'S IMPROVED DOUBLE HARROW.



This Harrow is so constructed as to be in two parts, and joined together by hinges on two straight centre pins, so that one part can be raised and swung over on the other half as occasion requires. Its advantage over the common Harrows is, that it is less liable to be stopped, as one side may be elevated or turned to a perpendicular position, while the other side proceeds horizontally; it may thus be drawn nearer to rocks, trees, &c. It will likewise better adapt itself to ridges, hollows, and uneven land.

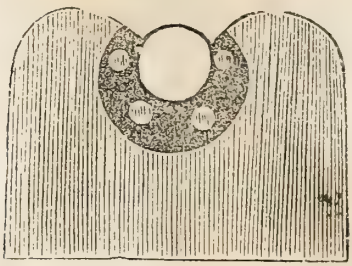
HARROW TEETH of all sizes, steel or iron.

DAVIS'S IMPROVED PATENT DIRT SCRAPER.



This road or dirt scraper invented by Shadrach Davis, is used to great advantage in removing dirt or gravel, more particularly, in stony lands, from the peculiar construction of the points, which are similar to those of a plough point. They enter the ground very free and easy, fill and discharge themselves, and are easily managed by one horse or yoke of oxen. Ploughing is not necessary where these shovels are used.

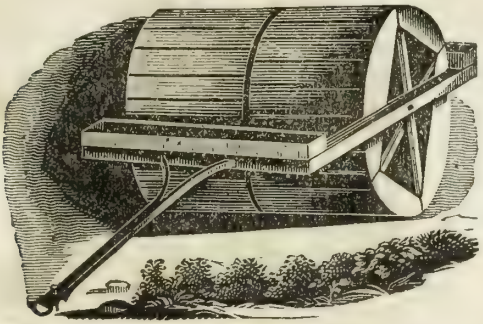
HOES.



Great improvement has been made in this article. A great variety of Hoes of different form and shape, and manufactured of different materials, are now in use among our best farmers. Those with crooked necks and sockets are the most approved and in general use.

The Prong or Potato Hoe, is a new article, and much approved; it is found to be one of the most useful though simple articles that are used on a farm. It was invented and used in the first instance, for digging potatoes, but was afterwards found to be as useful for planting and hoeing as for digging, and likewise for every other purpose for which a hoe can be used. It is used to the most advantage in stony or rocky land, and in planting new land. It is likewise a good garden hoe, being one of the best tools a gardener can have in use, in working between rows of vegetables, and digging around young trees.

LOCK'S GARDEN AND FIELD ROLLERS.



It is found by our best practical and scientific farmers that grass seed, sown in the fall requires to be rolled in the spring as soon as the ground is in fit order, otherwise the small plants, being but slightly rooted, heave up by the frost and suffer perhaps total destruction. Among the many uses to which the roller may be applied, none perhaps would be more valuable than rolling grass land in the spring. Fall sown grass seed and grain are liable to be winter killed, or destroyed by frost; but when rolled in, there will be less danger either from frost or drought, if the seed is well covered with a harrow and the ground is well rolled. If the ground is very mellow, the large sized wooden roller is preferred, as it presses the ground more direct, and renders the surface more regular and even, and moves easier. For garden rollers or gravel walks, the stone or iron rollers are preferred.

CAST STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS.

Oliver Ames and P. Washburn & Co.'s Cast Steel and other Shovels and Spades, superior to any now in use.

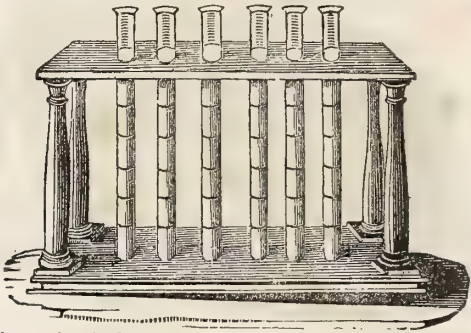
GRAIN AND CIDER SHOVELS.

IRISH SHOVELS AND SPADES, with long handles.

TRANSPLANTING TROWEL AND FORK.

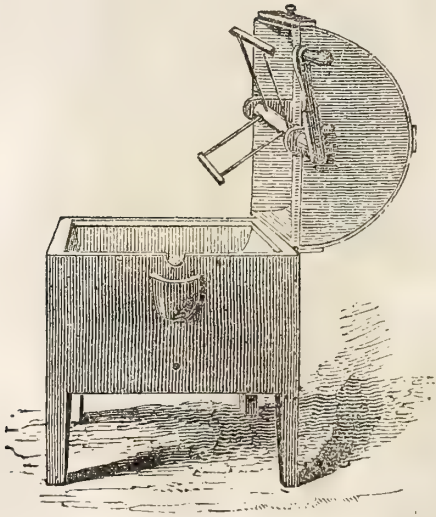
This little garden implement is indispensable, particularly to a lady in her flower garden, being useful in every instance in transplanting and removing plants of every description.

LACTOMETERS.



This invention is found to be of great utility and advantage in testing the quality of cream given by each cow. It consists of a small mahogany frame which contains 4 or 6 glass tubes of 9 inches in length and half an inch in diameter. These tubes are divided into tenths, and numbered from 4 to 9, which shows the quantity of cream given by each cow.

GAULT'S PATENT CHURN.



Which has been in use for several years, is the most approved and convenient churn now in use. The particular advantage is the

ease and facility with which it can be worked. From its quick and powerful motion it will produce the greatest quantity of butter from the same quantity of cream; is easy to clean and no way liable to get out of order.

Mr Fessenden—In answer to the inquiry respecting Gault's Churn which I purchased at the Agricultural Warehouse, I give it as my decided opinion, that they are the best churns I have ever seen in use. They are very convenient to keep clean, bring the butter very easy, and require not more than 15 to 20 minutes to do a churning.

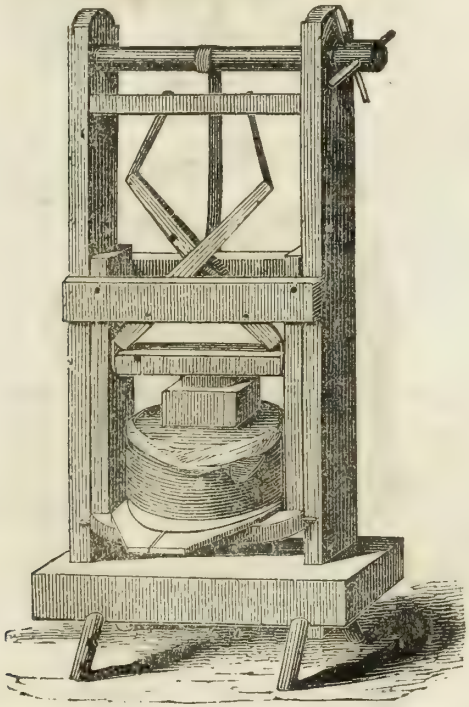
Respectfully yours, B. Reynolds.

Sharon, June 15, 1834.

Stone Churns. A small article well calculated for small dairies.

Philadelphia Barrel Churns, of different sizes.

CHEESE PRESSES.



Shaker's Improved Self-Governing Cheese Presses. These

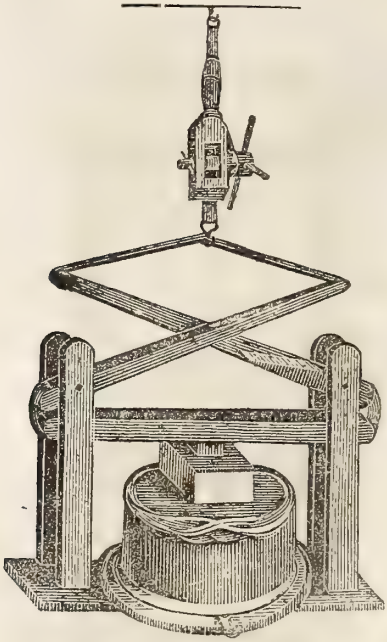
Presses are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves, without weights, and are far the best presses now in use.

LEAVITT'S IMPROVED CHEESE PRESS, which is so constructed that seven or fourteen pounds weight will press any common sized cheese.

CHEESE HOOPS—different sizes.

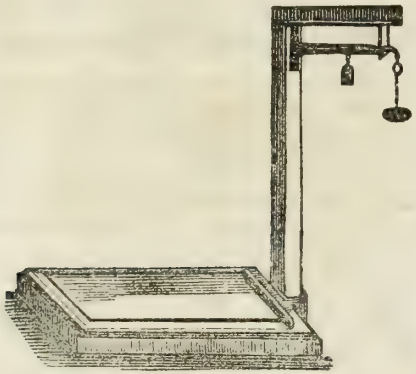
CHEESE CLOTHS.

SELF CHEESE PRESSES.



A new and useful article lately improved by the Shakers It needs no weights, as the heft of the cheese is sufficient to press itself. It is so constructed that it puts on just such weight as is required for a large or small cheese.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.



The above cut represents one of the Portable Platform Scales, of the modification most extensively in use for stores, warehouses, manufactories, &c. These scales have been in general use in every part of the United States, for seven or eight years, and no one instance is known of their proving inaccurate, or failed to keep in adjustment. Heavy Dormant Scales, constructed upon the same principle, are in use in the Lowell, Providence, Andover, Nashua, and Eastern Rail Roads, and in the principal Rail Roads in the middle States, and reference can be made to either of them with much confidence.

SWITCHING BILL.

This article is much used in England in pruning and clearing hedges, and is a good article as a substitute for the pruning saw and chisel, and can be used with more expedition.

PRUNING SHEARS.

This article, made by Wakefield, of Gardiner, has been much improved by others and now finished in a very superior manner, is used for the purpose of trimming Grape Vines, Green House Plants, and all kinds of Shrubbery, and is found to be one of the most useful implements that can be used by a Gardener. Cuts very smooth, without injury to the bark or wood.

PRUNING CHISELS AND SAWS.

Of all the implements that are used on a farm, there are none used to more profit and advantage than the Pruning Knife and Saw. Too many of our fruit and ornamental trees are suffered to run to wood; from this circumstance, we have less fruit and of an inferior quality.

BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES.

A great variety of Budding and Pruning Knives of various forms and shapes, some very superior.

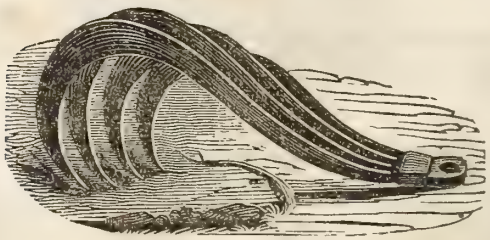
FRUIT SHEARS.

Attached to a pole, are for the purpose of taking fruit from the extreme branches of trees or such parts as are not to be come at conveniently in any other way. They are found to be very convenient and useful. They are also used for taking off scions, &c.

FRUIT GATHERERS.

A very useful article for gathering fruit, more especially for a gentleman or lady who wishes to collect a few articles of fruit for the table.

TREE AND BUSH PULLERS.



The tree and the bush puller is one of the most useful and effective implements in use; it is employed in clearing land of un-

der brush, and small trees, barberry and other bushes. The ground is loosened around the tree or bush which is to be removed. The teeth or claws are entered on one side, a horse or oxen are attached by a chain to the claw and drawn on the opposite side. One man and horse or yoke of oxen will do more work with this implement, than five men can do without it, in digging and clearing land.

TREE SCRAPERS.

This article, which is indispensable in keeping trees in good order, should be used every season in removing the dry and hard bark from trees to insure a quick and vigorous growth and keep them in full bearing.

GARDEN REELS AND LINES.

These reels and lines are not only very convenient for the gardener in laying out his borders, beds and alleys, but absolutely necessary where he intends to preserve due order and regulation.

EDGING AND TRIMMING KNIVES.

These Knives are used for cutting and trimming grass flats, borders, &c. They are found to be one of those handy and useful tools which every gardener should have.

POMACE KNIVES.

These knives are indispensable in a cider country.

SCYTHES.

Phillips, Messer & Co.'s Cast Steel and other Scythes, the most splendid articles which has ever been introduced, from their peculiar form, having a very free and easy drawing stroke, and being made in a concave or double sett form they present the edge directly from the centre of the back which make them very easy to be ground and kept in order.

Taft's Patent Cast Steel Scythes, a very superior article.

Metcalf's Steel Back and other Scythes.

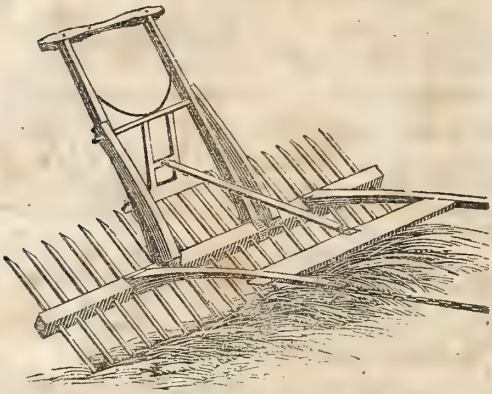
SCYTHE SNAITHS.

This article, though in very common use, has been altered and improved to great advantage. The Snaiths manufactured by the Messrs. Clapp, for the proprietors of the N. E Agricultural Warehouse, are found to be the most approved and best calculated to work free and easy. The regular turn at the heel, and the strong and substantial iron rings which secure the scythe and nibs, are considered great improvements in these Snaiths.

SCYTHE RIFLES.

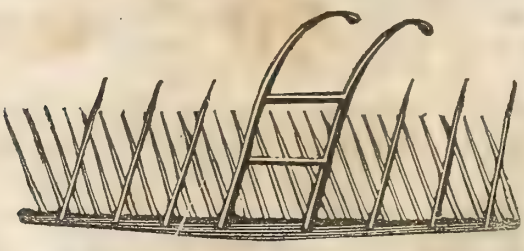
Austin's Rifles are considered the best. They are cased with fine Emery, wear well and give a good sharp edge. They have become in very general use and are a good substitute for the scythe stone.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

COMMON HORSE RAKE.



The great objection to this Rake is in having to stop the horse to unload, when a sufficient quantity of Hay is collected for a winrow, it taking at least three times as long to unload as it does to load, and although this Rake costs much less in the first place than the Revolving Rake, it is much the dearest in the end.

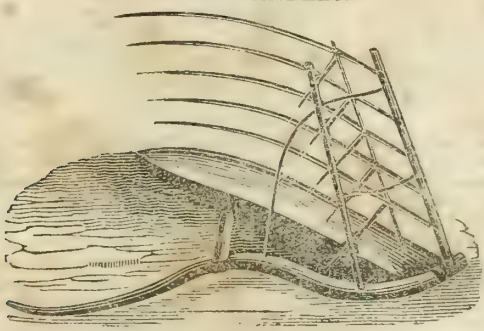
HALL'S HAND RAKE.

These Rakes are made superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen, and there is as much improvement made in this as in any other article in use.

WYMAN'S HAY AND MANURE FORKS.

No one implement has undergone so thorough an investigation and improvement, as the Hay and Manure Fork. Since the first introduction or use of these articles, great improvement has been made in the form of them; and the quality of the steel from which they are made. Among the most approved Manure Forks in use, are those of Wyman's cast steel, manufactured from one piece, in which no welding is necessary. These forks have been in common use for twelve years, they are so well tempered as to have that degree of elasticity, that they discharge the manure with the greatest ease; they are in no way liable to clog or foul, and are very strong and durable. Also, N. B. Harlow's Improved Shear Steel Manure and Hay Forks, splendid articles.

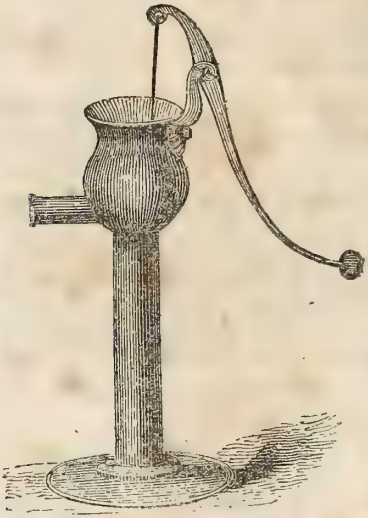
GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plough now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

SCOTT KEITH & CO.'S IMPROVED CAST IRON PUMP.



This pump was invented by Jesse Reed, of Bridgewater, and proves to be the most simple and best constructed pump that is in use, being made of Cast Iron, which is considered the best metal which water can pass through, is very durable and cheap. It has metal boxes so constructed, that in raising the handle, the lower box or valve is opened, and the water let off, which prevents its freezing. They are so plain and simple in their construction, that they can be put up or taken down by any common workman, and no way liable to get out of order. They are attached to lead pipes, and are well calculated for all domestic purposes.

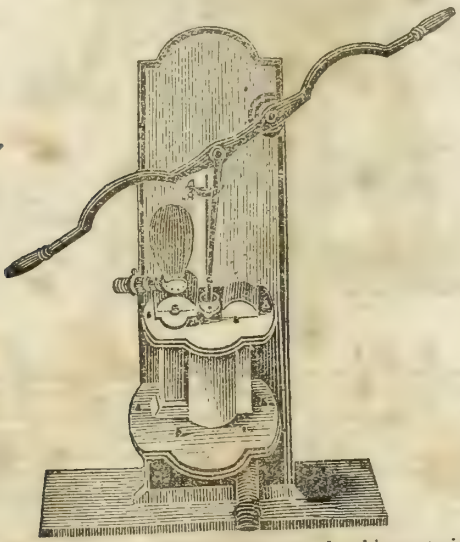
PATENT BRASS SYRINGE.

Willis's Improved Patent Brass Syringe for watering plants, grape vines and small trees. This syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose to prevent mildew on grape vines. See the following receipt:—

Take a pint and a half of sulphur, and a lump of the best unslacked lime, put these in a vessel of about seven gallons' measurement, let the sulphur be thrown in first, and the lime over it, than pour in a pail of boiling water, stir it well and let it stand half an hour; then fill the vessel with cold water, and after stir-

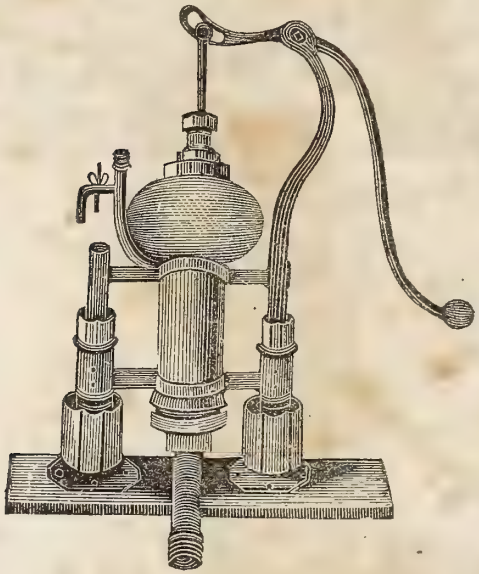
ring well again, allow the whole to settle—after it has become settled, dip out the clear liquid into a barrel, and fill the barrel with cold water, and it is then fit for use. You next proceed with a syringe holding about a pint and a half, and throw the liquid with it on the vines in every direction, so as to completely cover foliage, fruit and wood—this should be particularly done when the fruit is just forming and about one third the size of a pea, and be continued twice or thrice a week for two or three weeks—the whole process for one or two hundred grape vines need not exceed half an hour.

DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP.



This pump is constructed of the most durable materials and of any capacity required. It stands upright like a common pump, and while it draws the water from a well with the requirement of but moderate power, a medium size will force in a steady stream at the rate of over 60 gallons a minute to the roof of a four story house. A reservoir can thus be filled at the top of a house for use in the chambers, or for bathing, in a few moments. Affixing a hose, the roof and outside of a house may be washed; or in case of a room catching fire, it may be flooded with water, in the time required to obtain one bucket. It is particularly valuable for ships and steam boats, and also for rail roads, in supplying water for the tender. The attention of the public is invited to this pump, which combines in itself so many advantages.

ROLLER FORCING PUMP.



This pump is intended as a substitute for the Iron and Copper pumps now in use, for wells, cisterns, &c. throwing from 10 to 30 gallons per minute, and occupying but little space. It is attached to an iron frame so that it is easily secured in any situation required. It is so made as to let off the water to prevent its freezing, and by attaching a pipe, the water can be forced to any part of the house or building, and in case of fire, will answer a good purpose, as a fire engine.

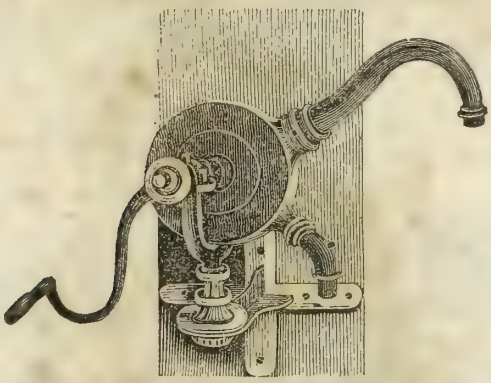
The price is from 12 to 20 dollars.

Application for the Double Force and Roller Pump, may be made at our Warehouse, or of Messrs. Thayer & Edwards, Boston.

CARTER'S GUIDE BOARD BRANDS.

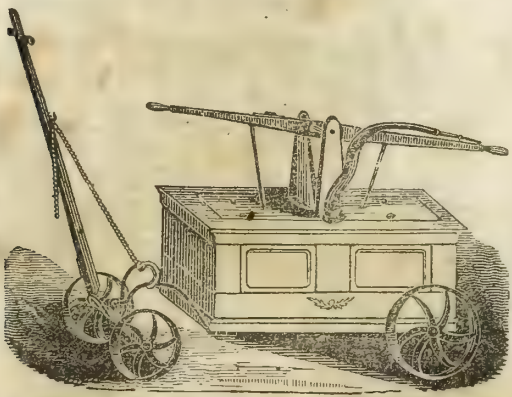
A very useful article for country towns; they consist of an alphabet of letters with a series of figures, hands, &c. of suitable size, (forty pieces in number,) well packed in a box. A set of brands would probably serve a town for a century, and supply the necessary guide boards. The letters are burnt into the board, with a neat brand and may be read at a great distance and will endure until the board perishes. Every town should be supplied with a set of these brands, and if used in their poor houses, the guide boards would cost merely nothing.

HALE'S IMPROVED ROTARY PUMP.



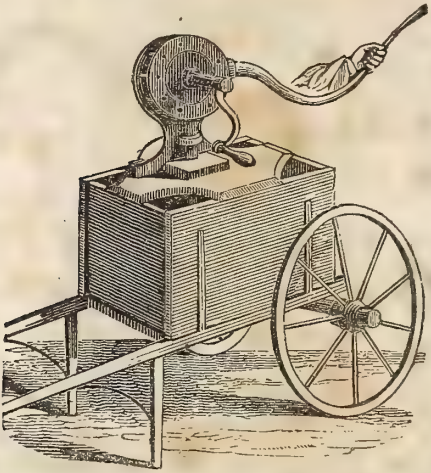
This pump which is a great improvement upon the various rotary pumps now in use, is very plain and simple in its construction and no way liable to get out of order; but works with great ease and facility, throws a constant and regular stream by a very simple operation of a crank, and is calculated for all kinds of domestic purposes, as well as for Green Houses, Factories, &c.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINES.

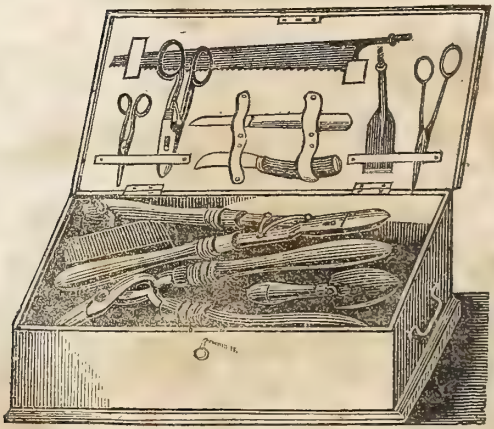


A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

HALE'S ROTARY GARDEN ENGINE.



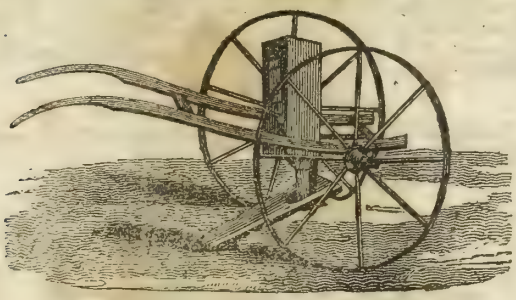
HORTICULTURAL CHESTS,



With a complete set of Garden tools, a very useful article for ladies or gentlemen; the tools are all fitted to one handle, and the

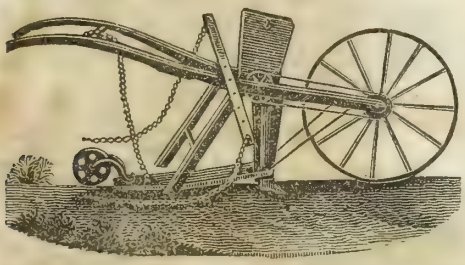
handle screwed together so that all the tools may be packed into the chest, and locked up; every lady or gentleman that is fond of gardening, should be furnished with a Tool Chest.

WILLIS'S SEED SOWER.



This machine is calculated to sow all kinds of Garden seed, such as Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Beets, &c. being simple in its construction, and certain in its operation. The saving of seed in this implement is quite sufficient to pay the cost of it in one season, and the seed is sown much more regular and even.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



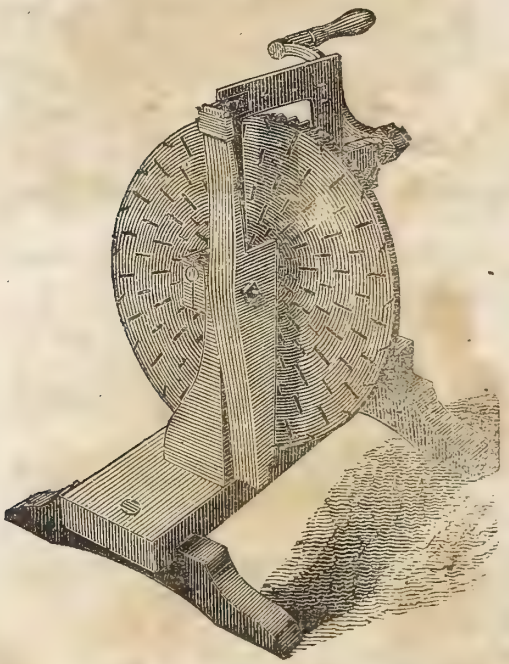
Still later. Willis has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower for the present year, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. He sold, of the last year's improvement, over eighty machines, being all that was manufactured, (and could have sold at least fifty or sixty more had they been made) every one of which gave universal satisfaction. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden

seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

IMPROVED HAND SOWERS.

Calculated for sowing small Garden Seeds, and very useful for the purpose intended.

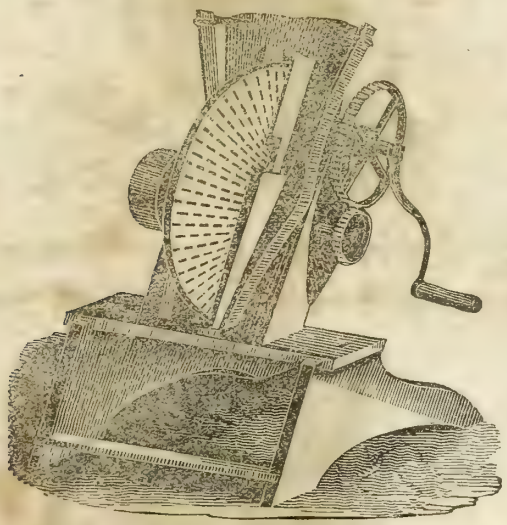
PATENT CORN SHELLER.



A Corn Sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases

for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.



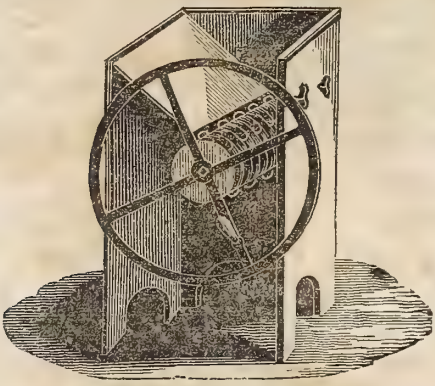
The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

CAST STEEL AND COMMON AXES.

This article among our farmers, is one of the most useful implements ever invented. Hunt's cast steel axes are considered the best, and most approved in form and shape, and are warranted in every respect to be one of the best quality. They are finished in the most perfect manner, and ground to a fine smooth cutting edge.

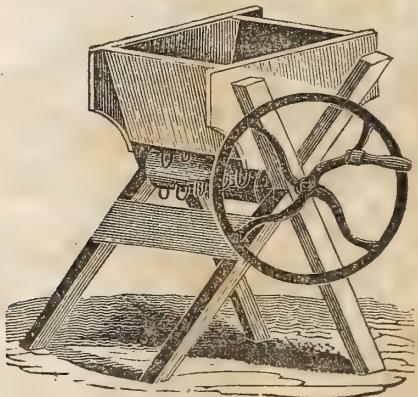
Hatchets, cleavers, and many other tools, made by different workmen, and finished in the same manner.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.



Willis's Improved Vegetable Cutter, for cutting large or small roots.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

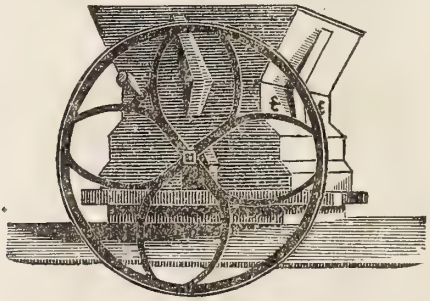
COLMAN'S VEGETABLE CUTTER.

A very effective article for cutting roots on a small scale, will cut a root into four pieces at each stroke.

CORN AND COB CRACKER.

This Mill, which is calculated for grinding cob and corn together, is found to make the best provender and the most economical food for fattening hogs or horses. It is so constructed as to be used with a common grist mill or separate, as circumstances may require, and may be worked by a single horse or any other power. From thirty to forty bushels per hour have been ground in these mills.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED SUGAR MILL.



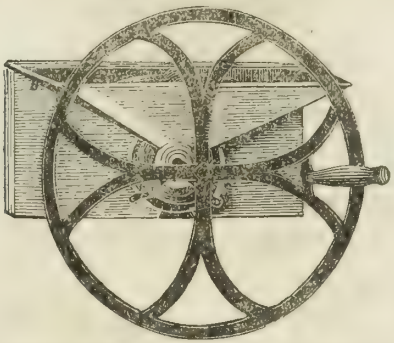
Willis's Improved Sugar Mill for grinding the Havana and other sugars; one of the best labor saving machines that has been introduced for our friends in the grocery business. It will grind with ease a box of four hundred pounds of sugar in twenty minutes, leaving the grain of the sugar in the most perfect order for retailing.

HARRIS'S IMPROVED PAINT MILL.

This mill can be used by hand, horse, or any other power, and works to great advantage. From the very plain and simple manner of its construction, it is easily taken to pieces and cleaned.

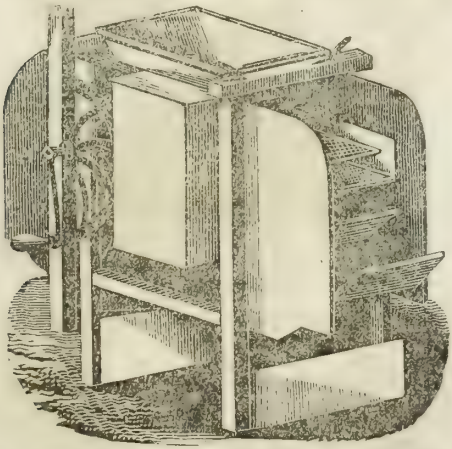
It is used with great facility, and is considered one of the best and most useful mills in use.

FAMILY HAND MILL.



Willis's Improved Patent Family or Plantation Mill, calculated for grinding corn, coffee, &c.; has a small balance wheel, which regulates its operation, and causes it to work free and easy.

NEW PATENT WINNOWING MACHINE.



Holmes' Improved Winnowing Machine is one of the best that is in use. It is very plain and simple in its construction, and very powerful in its operation; is well calculated for cleaning all kinds

of grain, and may be applied to many other purposes—such as cleaning rice, coffee, &c.

SPRINGER'S HORIZONTAL MILL is for the same purpose.

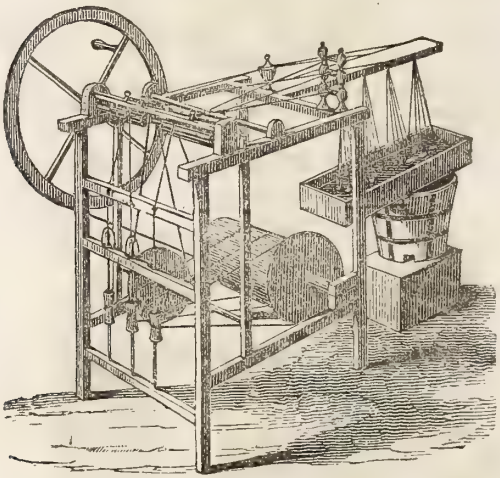
PEAT KNIVES AND SPADES.

These Knives for cutting peat as an article for fuel, are coming much into use in many parts of this country where peat is found.

DITCHING KNIVES AND SPADES.

These Knives are calculated for cutting ditches, trimming low swamp land, and found very useful for the purposes.

BROOKS'S PATENT SILK SPINNING MACHINE.



Brooks's silk spinning and reeling machine, is found to be a very simple and easy operating machine, and yet one of the most perfect that has been invented for the purpose of reeling and twisting silk from the cocoons, and manufacturing it into sewing silk. By the different arrangements of this machine, it will operate upon a single or double thread, as may be required, and prepare it for twisting or weaving. Experience has fully proved that by uniting the filaments of silk as they are drawn from the cocoons, wet in their natural glutinous substance before they are dry, the thread is more firm, smooth and stronger. The simplicity of the machine,

and the very easy way in which it is used, brings it within the comprehension and capacity of any person to use it.

This machine is so constructed as to draw, or reel and twist the silken fibre immediately as it passes from the cocoons; and thence makes it into warp or filling for weaving, or into finished sewing silk or twist; each of which is made by one movement of the machine at the choice of the operator.

They are calculated for family use, but may be so enlarged as to be applicable to the most extensive factories.

The inventor has received the following testimonies of approbation from different societies:—

In 1833 a premium of $10 and a certificate, expressing their approbation of his truly labor saving machine, from the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

The same year a premium of $20 from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

In 1834 a medal and $20 from the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, from Scott's legacy.

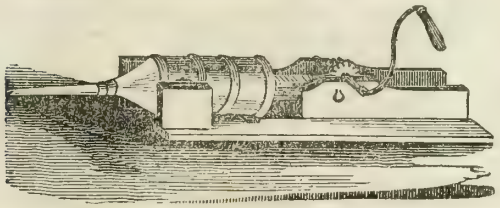
Also a premium of $10 from the Kennebeck County Agricultural Society in Maine.

In 1837 a premium of $10, awarded from the Agricultural Society held in Albany, N. Y.

A medal and diploma from Massachusett's Mechanic Association.

And a gold medal and diploma from the American Institute, New York.

WILLIS' IMPROVED SAUSAGE FILLER.

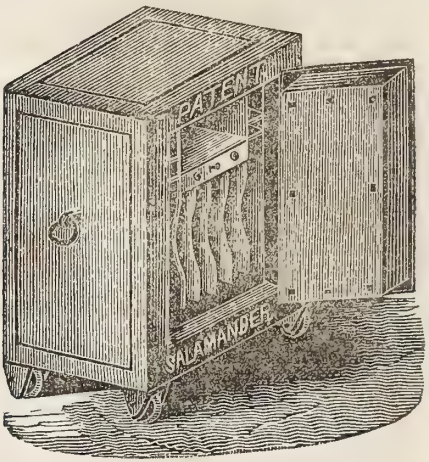


This machine which is intended for filling sausages, is one of the most convenient and expeditious things for the purpose, that can be conceived of. One man will do more in preparing and filling sausages with this machine, than ten men can in the old manner of working them.

STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, for marking and branding the farmer's tools, of which every farmer who is in the habit of lending and accommodating his neighbors and friends, as all farmers are and must be, should have every tool marked with his name. This prevents the loss of many tools, and much inquiry and trouble among neighbors.

PATENT FIRE PROOF WROUGHT IRON SALAMANDER SAFES.



These Safes have been several times tested, and found to answer, completely, the purpose for which they are designed.

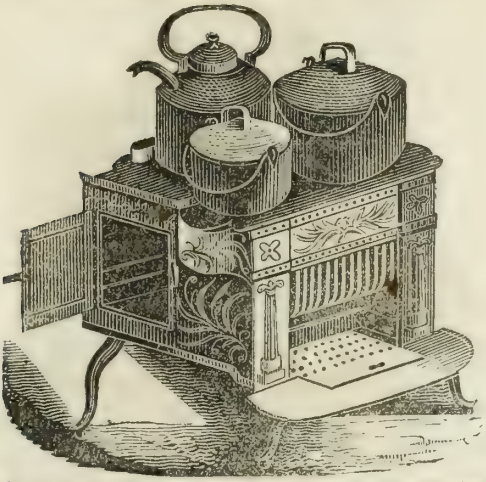
In order to test their resistance of heat, one was placed in a Furnace in Wall Street, New York, and a blast kept up for 18 hours, sufficient to melt the stones of which the furnace was constructed, consuming 72 bushels of charcoal, and the safe with its contents, came out completely safe and uninjured. Also a trial was made in State Street, Boston, by placing in the same furnace, one of Scott's Asbestos safes, one of Gaylor's Double, and one of the Salamander safes; and a blast applied to each, containing 150 bushels charcoal, and the result was, that Scott's Asbestos, and Gaylor's Double safe, *were completely destroyed with their contents in less than two hours*, and the Salamander remained in the furnace 14 hours, and then came forth *uninjured*, and turned out the books and papers in a perfect state.

The proprietors have no hesitation in recommending the Salamander safes, as the best article now in use for the protection of books, papers, &c. against fire, and being fitted with first rate locks, are perfectly secure from thieves.

They are made of wrought iron, in the most faithful manner, of different sizes, and also to order at short notice.

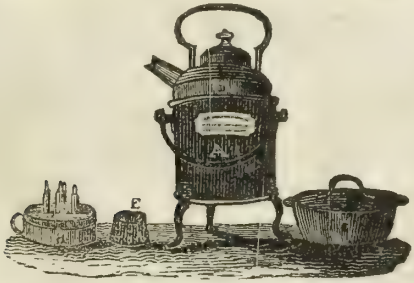
Application to be made at our Warehouse, or of Thayer & Edwards, Boston.

DUTCHER'S PATENT COOKING STOVE,



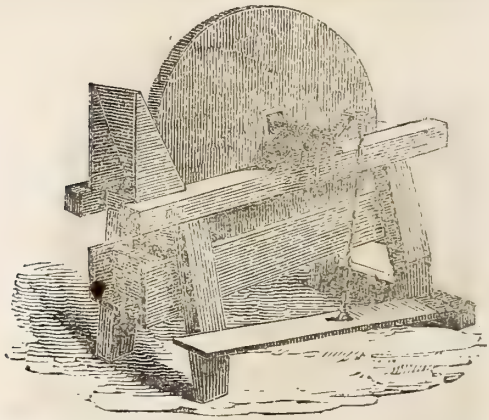
For burning wood or coal, is one of the most economical and perfect articles for family use yet introduced, it having an open grate, and yet answering all the purpose for cooking. The grate is made so to rise or fall, that when the fire gets low, the grate can be raised directly under the boilers. It has been highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used them.

FESSENDEN'S PATENT LAMP TEA KETTLE.



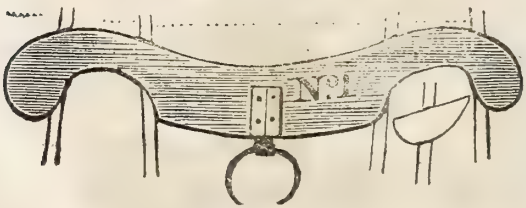
This lamp apparatus for heating water, &c. has been found very useful in small families, for such persons as may wish to have Tea, Coffee, Eggs, or any other small articles boiled, without the trouble of making a wood or coal fire.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

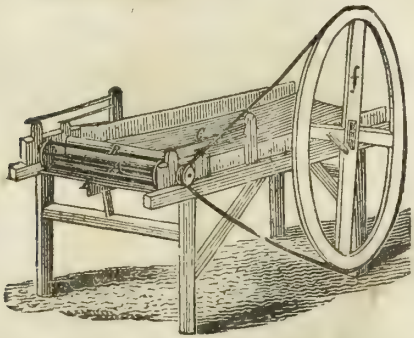
OX YOKES AND OX BOWS.



BRASS OX BALLS,

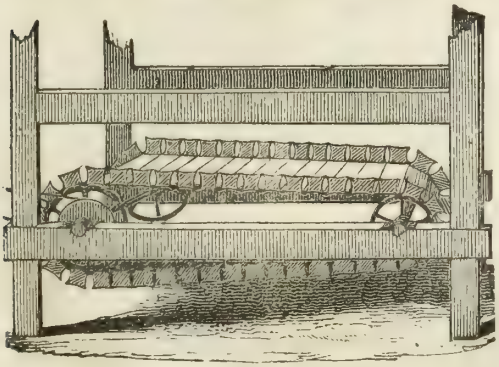
Of all sizes. These balls are not only ornamental, but useful in preventing the animal from hooking, or being in other respects mischievous.

POPE'S THRESHING MACHINE.



Pope's Threshing Machine was invented by the late Joseph Pope, Esq. of Hallowell, Me., and has been in successful operation in different parts of the country for many years. It is found to operate well for all kinds of grain, and is well adapted for cleaning rice.

WILLIS'S PORTABLE HORSE POWER.

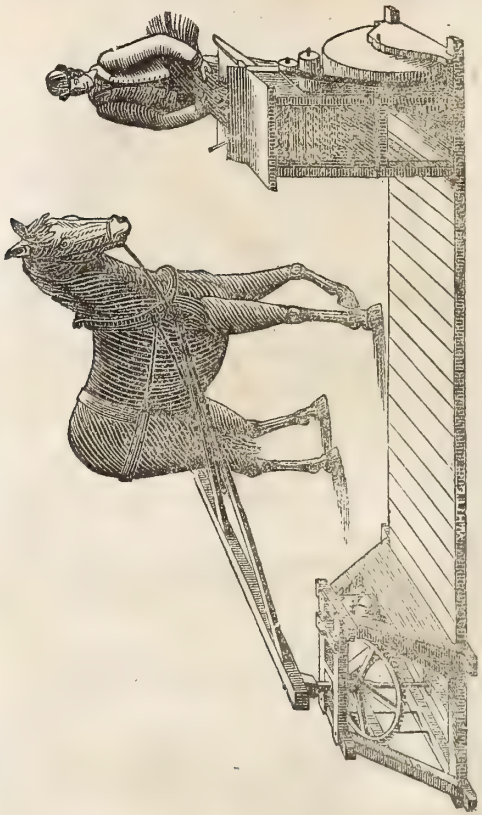


Willis's Improved Horse Power, for driving all kinds of machinery, such as Cider Mills, Winnowing Mills, Straw and Hay Cutters, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Grindstones, &c.

CURRY COMBS, AND BRASS TEETH CATTLE CARDS.

Patent and common curry combs, and cards with brass teeth—no stock farm should ever be kept without a good supply of these articles, and constant use being made of them.

FLAGG'S HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.



This machine is much used in the Southern and Western States for threshing all kinds of grain, but is not so highly approved as Hale's machine, for the same purpose.

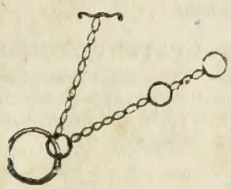
ROGERS' PATENT METALLIC HONE AND STRAP.

A superior article for Razors, Penknives, &c.

CRANBERRY RAKE.

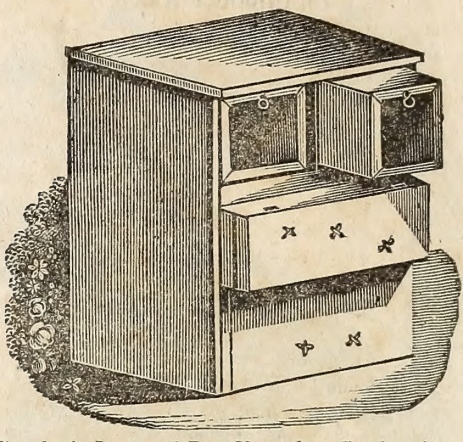
A very useful article for gathering Cranberries. One person with a rake will do more than six or eight can in the same time, gathering by hand.

CATTLE CHAINS.



These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

BEE HIVES.



Dr Thatcher's Improved Bee Hive, for affording the most effectual security against the ravages of the Bee-moth, and keeping the bees dry and comfortable during winter. The honey can be taken without destroying the bees.

CARRIAGE LIFTER,

Or levers, for raising wagons, carts, or carriages of all kinds, or for raising loads, pressing goods, &c.; being a small handy implement, it can be taken in a carriage in travelling, and found very convenient and handy for the purpose. Carriage wrenches are likewise very convenient and handy travelling companions, and should always be at hand.

POMROY'S PATENT SPRING STAPLE.

For securing horses. The improvement in this staple is such, that if the horse is cast, or in any way entangled he can disengage and free himself. Many fine and valuable horses are lost for the want of this self-regulating staple.

Axe Handles.
Post Augers.
Pick Axes.
Post Spoons.
Stable Door Hasps.
Iron Bars.
Churn Drills.
Hand Drills and Hammers.
Steel and Iron Bull Rings.
Trace, Ox, and Truck Chains.
Chains for Securing Cattle.
Flagg's Brick Press.
Iron Castings.
Hay Pullers.
Friction Rollers.
Wagons, Horse & Ox Carts.
Wheel Barrows.
Hand Engines.
Watering Pots.
Improved Safety Lamps.
Barn and Hand Lanterns.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

This work was compiled by the late Thomas G. Fessenden, with the assistance of a number of scientific and practical Horticulturists in the vicinity of Boston and New York. The articles are arranged alphabetically, and complete directions for raising the most useful VEGETABLES and FRUITS which can be conveniently and economically cultivated in the climate of New England and the middle States; as well as an elaborate article on FLOWERS, and on LANDSCAPE or PICTURESQUE GARDENS, on the general management of the SILK WORM, and the manufacture of SILK, and a Treatise on the culture of GRAPE VINES and the STRAWBERRY. The article on Fruit Trees (from the pen of the late Hon. JOHN LOWELL) contains an enumeration and description of all the Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. &c. that can be raised to the most advantage, and their relative forwardness in bearing, which will be found to be of incalculable benefit to gentlemen in laying out orchards. Each of the above articles is furnished by gentlemen practically acquainted with the subjects on which they have written. It is handsomely printed, and makes a volume of 312 pages, tenth edition. Price $1 00

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We can furnish at the shortest notice, Fruit and Ornamental Trees of every description, in the season of planting in the spring, and autumnal months. They will be well packed in moss when desired, and done up securely in mats, so that they may be transported in safety to any part of the United States or South America. We can supply every desirable variety of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, and every other fruit which can be cultivated in our country.

We import annually a good assortment of fine English Gooseberry Bushes. Also Pear and Plum Stocks. Nurserymen who wish for a supply of good stocks should forward their orders in season to send before the first of December.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs can also be furnished, embracing every thing desirable, which can be obtained in the country.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.